New York (City)

HOSPITAL FORMULARY

333

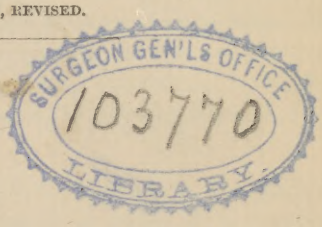
OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

THIRD EDITION, REVISED.



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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

—OF—

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

HENRY H. PORTER,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

CHAS. E. SIMMONS, M. D.

PREFACE.

In preparing this new edition of the HOSPITAL FORMULARY, which has been out of print for several years, the alterations, which have been made from time to time in various formulæ, have been taken into account, and the whole series has been carefully revised and completed. As in previous editions, the several preparations have been arranged in different classes, corresponding to their form and use. As the book is to be used not only by the Physicians and Apothecaries of the Department, but to some extent also by the trained nurses, orderlies and attendants, it was deemed advisable to give all directions and doses in English, the ingredients alone being given in the usual Latin terms.

It must not be supposed that all the mixtures and compounds quoted in this Formulary are at all times prescribed or kept in stock for administration to the sick. Indeed, the custom, at one time prevailing, of prescribing by rote, and administering one and the same "house-mixture" to a number of patients regardless of their individual differences or idiosyncracies, is not practiced in this Department, unless it has been ascertained by careful observation, that such a course, in any particular case, is advisible and appropriate.

At first it was contemplated to append to the various formulæ a more extensive series of notes of a practical character for prescribers and dispensers, but the scope of these notes had to be considerably curtailed, so as not to delay the progress of the work through the printing office

of the Department. It is, however, hoped that a supplementary circular or pamphlet may be issued from time to time, in which the substance of such notes and comments could be embodied, or information on newly introduced remedies be furnished.

In dispensing the several preparations or compounds quoted in this book, or those otherwise prescribed by the physicians of this Department, the established Rules and Regulations regarding the methods of labelling, the kinds of prescription vials, the quantities which may be dispensed at one time, the mode of keeping the medicines, etc., etc , must be carefully observed.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Heads of the different Institutions, the Medical Boards and Staffs attached to the latter, and the Apothecaries of the Department, to notify him of any needed corrections, or of any desired alterations or additions which may be embodied in a subsequent edition.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES RICE, Ph. D.,

Chemist of the Department of
Public Charities and Correction.

General Drug Department,
December 6, 1886.

FORMULARY.

1. MIXTURES FOR INTERNAL USE.

A. Mixtures for Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

1. Cough Mixture. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Syr. Tolutani
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ
Tinct. Hyoscyami
Spir. Ætheris Comp.
Aquæ — āā part. æqu.

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful. *(Dr. E. G. Janeway.)*

2. Cough Mixture for Adults. (Inf. Hosp.)

℞ Ammonii Chloridi — ℥ 1
Spir. Ætheris Comp. — fl ℥ 6
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ — fl ℨ 2
Aquae — q. s. ad fl ℨ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

3. Cough Mixture for Infants. (Inf. Hosp.)

℞ Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ
Spir. Ammoniæ Aromatici
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ — āā fl ℥ 1
Ext. Ipecacuanhæ Fl. — ♏ 30
Aquæ — q. s. ad fl ℨ 8

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

4. Emulsio Expectorans. (Hart's Isl. Hosp.)

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis gr. 1
Syr. Scillæ
Syr. Ipecacuanhæ āā fl ℥ 1
Syr. Tolutani
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ āā fl ℥ 6
Tinct. Benzoini Comp.
Tinct. Sanguinariæ āā fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 5

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

5. Mistura Ammonii Carbonatis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ammonii Carbonatis
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ āā gr. 30
Syr. Ipecacuanhæ fl ℥ 2
Syr. Senegæ
Syr. Tolutani āā fl ℥ 4
Aquæ Cinnamomi q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful, for children.
(Dr. G. H. Bosley.)

6. Mistura Ammonii Chloridi. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ammonii Chloridi
Potassii Chloratis āā gr. 30
Syr. Senegæ fl ℥ 4
Syr. Ipecacuanhæ fl ℥ 3
Syr. Tolutani fl ℥ 5
Extr. Glycyrrhizæ gr. 60
Aquæ Cinnamomi q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful, for children.
(Dr. G. H. Bosley.)

7. Mistura Antasthmatica. (Bureau O. D. P.)

"ASTHMA MIXTURE."

℞	Codeinæ Sulphatis	gr. 4
	Potassii Iodidi	gr. 32
	Chloroformi Purificati	♏ 80
	Syrupi	fl ℥ 3
	Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s. ad	fl ℥ 5

Dissolve. *Dose*—A teaspoonful. *(Dr. S. S. Burt.)*

8. Mistura Antasthmatica. *(Fothergill's.)*

℞	Ammonii Iodidi	gr. 120
	Ammonii Bromidi	gr. 180
	Syr. Tolutani	fl ℥ 3
	Tinct. Lobeliæ	fl ℥ 5

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

9. Mistura Bechica.

"COUGH MIXTURE, STEURER."

℞	Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ	
	Tinct. Hyoscyami	
	Syr Pruni Virginianæ	
	Syr. Tolutani	āā fl ℥ 4

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful. *(Dr. J. A. Steurer.)*

10. Mistura Bronchi. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Ammonii Carbonatis	gr. 10
	Syr. Ipecacuanhæ	fl ℥ 1½
	Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ	fl ℥ 1
	Syr. Pruni Virginianæ	♏ 30
	Aquæ q. s. ad	fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful, for children.

(Dr. A. R. Robinson.)

11. Mistura Codeinæ Hydrocyanica. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici Dil. ♏ 16
Codeinæ gr. 4
Extr. Pruni Virg. Fl. fl ℥ 1
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

12. Mistura contra Tussim.

"Hoff" Cough Mixture.

℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami
Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ
Syr. Scillæ
Syr. Tolutani āā part. æqu.

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

13. Mistura Expectorans. (I) (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ammonii Carbonatis gr. 16
Extr. Senegæ Fl.
Extr. Scillæ Fl.
Tinct. Tolutanæ āā fl ℥ 2
Aquæ fl ℥ 4
Syrupi q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

14. Mistura Expectorans. (II.) (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Tinct. Sanguinariæ fl ℥ 1
Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ
Syr. Scillæ
Syr. Tolutani āā fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. J. S. Newburgh.)

15. Mistura Expectorans, "Children." (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Syr. Senegæ
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ
Syr. Acaciæ — āā fl ℥ 1

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful. (*Dr. T. H. Holgate.*)

16. Mistura Expectorans, "Stokes."

STOKES' EXPECTORANT.

℞ Ammonii Carbonatis — gr. 32
Extr. Senegæ Fl.
Extr. Scillæ Fl. — āā fl ℥ 1
Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ — fl ℥ 6
Aquæ — fl ℥ 4
Syrupi Tolutani — q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

17. Mistura Expectorans, "Struma." (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ammonii Chloridi — gr. 45
Syrupi Ferri Iodidi — ♏ 45
Syrupi Senegæ
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ
Syrupi Acaciæ — āā fl ℥ 1
Olei Morrhuæ — fl ℥ 3

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—1½ teaspoonfuls every 3 hours, to a child of 4 years, in bronchitis with struma.

(*Dr. T. H. Holgate.*)

18. Mistura Extracti Opii. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Extracti Opii
Extracti Belladonnæ — āā gr. 2
Chloroformi Purificati — ♏ 15
Syrupi — fl ℥ 1
Aquæ — q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

19. Mistura Glonoini.

MIXTURE OF NITROGLYCERIN.

℞	Spiritus Glonoini	gtt. 1
	Syrupi	
	Aquæ	āā fl ℥ 2

Mix. *One dose*, to be taken every 4 hours, in angina pectoris, asthma, etc. It is usually preceded by a short course of camphor water.

Note.—Spiritus Glonoini is an alcoholic solution of nitroglycerin, containing 1 per cent. of the latter.

20. Mistura Glycyrrhizæ. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Ammonii Chloridi	
	Extr. Glycyrrhizæ	āā ℥ 2
	Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ	fl ℥ 2
	Aquæ	fl ℨ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. D. Brekes.)

21. Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita. (Bureau O. D. P.)

BROWN MIXTURE, (modified.)

℞	Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Fl.	fl ℥ 3
	Vini Antimonii	fl ℥ 2
	Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi	fl ℥ 1
	Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ	
	Syrupi	āā fl ℥ 4
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ 4

Mix. *Dose*—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls.

Note.—The above formula is followed in the Public Dispensaries of the Department. The formula of the U. S. Ph. 1880 prescribes pure extract of liquorice, of which about 1 drachm is required for a 4 oz. mixture.

22. Mistura Hydrobromica.

℞	Acidi Hydrobromici Diluti (10%)	♏ 30
	Spir. Chloroformi	♏ 20
	Syr. Scillæ	fl ℥ 1
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ 1

Mix. *One Dose.* To be taken twice or thrice daily, for cough.

23. Mistura Hydrocyanica. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti	♏ 32
	Morphinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1
	Syrupi Tolutani	
	Aquæ	*āā* fl ℨ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

Note.—This mixture was formerly directed to contain cyanide of potassium instead of hydrocyanic acid. But the commercial cyanide of potassium always contains a considerable proportion of other potassium salts, chiefly the carbonate. Alkaline carbonates, however, as well as free alkalies, precipitate alkaloids. Hence the whole of the morphine was usually precipitated by the alkaline cyanide of potassium, and the patient was liable to take the whole of it with the last dose.

24. Mistura Hydrocyanica, "Ch. H." (Char. Hosp.)

℞	Potassii Cyanidi	gr. 2
	Acidi Citrici	gr. 4
	Vini Antimonii	fl ℥ 2
	Syr. Tolutani	
	Mucilaginis Acaciæ	*āā* fl ℥ 4
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

Note—Cyanide of potassium is incompatible with the tartar emetic contained in the wine of antimony, and precipitates it. The precipitation is prevented by the addition of the citric acid.

25. Mistura Hyoscyami Composita.

℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti
Chloroformi Purificati āā ♏ 30
Tinct. Hyoscyami fl ℥ 1
Aquæ Camphoræ q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

26. Mistura Pectoralis. (Gouv. Hosp.)

℞ Antimonii et Potassii Tart.
Morphinæ Sulphatis āā gr. ½
Ext. Cubebæ Fl. ♏ 16
Syrupi Tolutani fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. C. F. Stokes.)

27. Mistura Pertussis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Bromidi gr. 16
Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ
Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ
Syrupi Lactucarii
Syrupi Tolutani āā fl ℥ 4
Aquæ fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

28. Mistura Pertussis, "Children." (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Sodii Bromidi
Ferri et Quininæ Citratis āā gr. 90
Syrupi Senegæ
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ
Syrupi Acaciæ āā fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful for a child of 4 years.

(Dr. T. H. Holgate.)

29. Mistura Potassii Bromidi et Cyanidi. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Cyanidi gr. 4
Potassii Bromidi ℥ 4
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

30. Mistura Potassii Chloratis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Chloratis
Ammonii Chloridi āā gr. 60
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Fl. fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. H. W. Wheelock.)

31. Mistura Potassii Iodidi et Hoffmanni. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Iodidi ℥ 3
Tinct. Tolutanæ
Ext. Pruni Virginianæ Fl. āā fl ℥ 1
Syrupi fl ℥ 1
Spiritus Ætheris Comp. fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. E. G. Janeway.)

32. Mistura Potassii Iodidi et Hoffmanni Composita. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ammonii Carbonatis gr. 50
Potassii Iodidi ℥ 3
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ
Spiritus Ætheris Comp. āā fl ℥ 1½

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. W. H. Katzenbach.)

33. Mistura Potassii Nitratis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Nitratis gr. 1
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi
Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ āā ♏ 30
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℨ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful for children.

(Dr. A. R. Robinson.)

34. Mistura Sedativa, "O. D. P." (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti }
Chloroformi Purificati āā fl ℥ 1
Tinct. Hyoscyami
Syrupi Tolutani
Aquæ Camphoræ
Mucilaginis Acaciæ āā fl ℨ 1

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. W. H. Katzenbach.)

35. Mistura Tolutana Acida.

℞ Tinct. Tolutanæ fl ℥ 2
Acidi Acetici fl ℥ 1½
Syrupi Senegæ fl ℥ 4
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ } q. s. ad fl ℨ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

36. Mistura Tussis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ fl ℥ 2
Vini Ipecacuanhæ fl ℥ 2½
Syrupi Sarsaparillæ Comp.
Syrupi Senegæ āā fl ℨ 1½

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful for children.

(Dr. W. P. Ackerman.)

37. Night Sweat Mixture. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
Syrupi ♏ 30
Aquæ fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *One dose.* *(Dr. S. S. Burt.)*

Note.—In dispensing this mixture to out-door patients, not more than 8 doses (2 fl oz.) should be supplied at any one time.

38. Spiritus Duo. (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Spir. Ætheris Comp
Tinct. Lavand. Comp *āā* part æqu.

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

39. Whooping Cough Mixture. (Inf. Hosp.)

℞ Acidi Nitrici Diluti fl ℥ 1
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ fl ℥ 4
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

B.—TONIC MIXTURES.

40. Lemonade. (Char. Hosp.)

"Sour Drink."

℞		
	Acidi Citrici	gr. 90
	Spir. Limonis	fl ℥ 2
	Syrupi	fl ℨ 4
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*.—Ad libitum.

41. Lemon Tonic. (Char. Hosp.)

℞		
	Cinchoninæ Sulphatis	
	Acidi Citrici	āā gr. 20
	Tr. Ferri Chloridi	♏ 30
	Syrupi	fl ℨ 1½
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

42. Loomis' Tonic.

℞		
	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 15
	Tr. Ferri Chloridi	fl ℥ 2
	Spir. Chloroformi	fl ℥ 3
	Aquæ	fl ℨ 1
	Glycerini	q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

43. Mistura Acidi Muriatici. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞		
	Acidi Hydrochlorici	♏ 45
	Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.	fl ℥ 2
	Aquæ	fl ℨ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

44. Mistura Cinchoninæ Sulphatis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Cinchoninæ Sulphatis	gr. 60
	Acidi Sulphurici Diluti	q. s.
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

45. Mistura Ferri Chloridi. (Ins. As.)

℞	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi	
	Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ	āā fl ℥ 1
	Syrupi Hypophosphitum	fl ℥ 8
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Mix. *Dose*—2 teaspoonfuls.

46. Mistura Ferri Composita.

GRIFFITH'S MIXTURE.

℞	Ferri Sulphatis	gr. 20
	Potassii Carbonatis	gr. 25
	Myrrhæ	
	Sacchari	āā ℥ 1
	Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.	fl ℥ 4
	Aquæ Cinnamomi	q. s. ad fl ℥ 8

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Prepare as directed by the U. S. Pharm. of 1880. The officinal formula directs Spirit of Lavender. In the practice of this Department, this is usually replaced by the Compound Tincture of Lavender.

Note.—If this mixture is to be kept in stock, the Sulphate of Iron is to be left out, and the remaining mixture made up only to 7 1-2 fluid ounces, or a multiple thereof. When it is to be dispensed, say in quantities of four fluid ounces, the following proportions are required:

Sulphate of Iron	gr. 10
Water	fl dr. 2

Dissolve, and add stock mixture enough to make fl oz. 4.

47. Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Citratis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis
Ammonii Carbonatis āā gr. 32
Syrupi
Aquæ Anisi āā fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. J. Lewis Smith.)

48. Mistura Ferri et Bismuthi.

℞ Ferri et Bismuthi Citratis gr. 60
Aquæ fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful. In dyspepsia, gastric intolerance of phthisis, etc.

Note.—Citrate of Iron and Bismuth is a compound containing equal parts by weight of Citrate of Iron and Ammonium and Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium. It is supplied in form of scales, and may also be administered in pills.

49. Mistura Ferri et Cinchoninæ. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Cinchoninæ Sulphatis gr. 60
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

50. Mistura Ferri et Lactis.

℞ Syrupi fl ℥ 2
Lactis Recentis fl ℥ 2
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi q. s.

To the mixture of syrup and milk, prepared at the bedside, add the prescribed dose of tincture of iron, mix quickly and administer it. The taste of the iron is completely covered by the vehicle.

51. Mistura Ferri et Quininæ.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 30
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi fl. ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

52. Mistura Ferri et Quininæ Citratis. (Ins. As.)

℞ Ferri et Quininæ Citratis ℥ 3
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ fl ℥ 5
Syrupi Hypophosphitum fl ℥ 8
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—2 teaspoonfuls.

53. Mistura Ferri et Strychninæ. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1
Ferri et Quininæ Citratis ℥ 3
Ferri Pyrophosphatis ℥ 2
Tinct. Gentian. Comp.
Aquæ *āā* fl. ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—2 teaspoonfuls.

54. Mistura Iodata. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Iodidi ℥ 4
Syr. Ferri Iodidi fl ℥ 1
Tinct. Calumbæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

55. Mistura Nigra. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis gr. 60
Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp. fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

56. Mistura pro Anæmia. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ammonii Chloridi ℥ 2
Tinct Ferri Chloridi fl ℥ 4
Glycerini fl ℨ 1
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℨ 3

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(*Dr. W. H. Katzenbach.*)

57. Mistura Pyrophosphatis. (Ins. As.)

℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis gr. 150
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ ♏ 200
Hydrargyri Bichloridi gr. 1
Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.
Syrupi *ää* fl ℥ 5

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—2 teaspoonfuls.

58. Mistura Quininæ Dulcis.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis
Glycyrrhizini Ammoniati (U. S. Ph.) } *ää* gr. 16
Elixir Aromatici fl ℨ 1

Dissolve the Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin in the Aromatic Elixir, and suspend in it the Sulphate of Quinine. The latter should not be dissolved with the aid of an acid, since this would precipitate the glycyrrhizin.

Dose—A teaspoonful. (*Dr. L. Curtis.*)

59. Mistura Strychninæ.

Hall's Strychnine Mixture (modified.)

℞ Strychninæ Acetatis gr. 1
Tinct. Cardamomi Comp. fl ℥ ½
Alcohol
Aquæ *ää* fl ℥ 2½
Syrupi q. s. ad fl ℨ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

60. Mistura Tonica. (Bell. Hosp.)

"Special Tonic."

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 30
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi āā ♏ 160
Acidi Phosphor. Dil. fl ℥ 1
Syrupi q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

61. McCann's Tonic.

℞ Liquoris Ferri et Quininæ Citratis (U. S. Ph.) }
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ āā fl ℥ 2
Syr. Hypophosphitum fl ℥ 3

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful before meals.

(Dr. B. H. McCann.)

62. "Phthisis Tonic."

℞ Tinct. Zingiberis fl ℥ 1
Sodii Bicarbonatis ℥ 2
Tinct. Gentian. Comp. } q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. A. L. Loomis.)

63. Smith's Bitters.

℞ Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.
Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. āā fl ℥ 1

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

64. Thomson's Tonic.

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis gr. 64
Acidi Hydrochlorici ♏ 30
Glycerini fl ℥ 1½
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

65. Ward Iron. (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Tinct. Ferri Chloridi
Syrupi āā fl ℥ 1
Aquæ fl ℥ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

66. Ward Tonic. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Ferri et Quininæ Citr.
Ferri et Strychninæ Citr. āā ℈ 2
Infusi Calumbæ fl ℥ 16

Dissolve and mix *Dose*—A tablespoonful (containing nearly $\frac{1}{28}$ grain of strychnine).

67. Ward Tonic, (*Fothergill's*). (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 16
Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. ½
Potassii Citratis gr. 90
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi fl ℈ 5
Syrupi fl ℥ 1
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

C.—MIXTURES FOR DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

68. Diarrhœa Mixture. (Hart's Isl. Hosp.)

℞ Tinct. Capsici fl ℥ 1
Spir. Menthæ Pip. fl ℥ 2
Tinct. Opii fl ℥ 3
Tinct. Catechu Comp.
Tinct. Kino
Tinct. Krameriæ
Spir. Camphoræ
Aquæ āā fl ℥ 4

Mix. *Dose*—30 to 60 minims.

69. Diarrhœa Mixture, "Loomis."

℞ Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp. fl ℥ 2
Tinct. Opii
Tinct. Rhei āā fl ℥ 4
Olei Sassafras gtt. 40

Mix. *Dose*—A fluid drachm after each movement. Should it fail to act, add Tinct. Catechu fl ℥ 1.

70. Diarrhœa Mixture, "Squibb."

℞ Tinct. Opii
Tinct. Capsici
Spir. Camphoræ āā fl ℥ 2
Chloroformi Purificati ℿ 45
Alcohol q. s. ad fl ℥ 10

Mix. *Dose*—20 to 40 minims.

Note.—This mixture was originally introduced and is still sold under the title, "Compound Tincture of Opium." But it is not advisable to write for it by this name, or by its Latin equivalent, *Tinctura Opii Composita* ("Tr. Opii. Comp."), sincecases have occurred when it was dispensed by mistake for *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, ("Tr. Opii. Camph.")

71. Diarrhœa Mixture, "Velpeau."

℞ Tinct. Opii
Tinct. Catechu Comp.
Spir. Camphoræ *ää* part. æqu.

Mix. *Dose*—30 drops in water after each evacuation. If diarrhœa persists or increases, double the dose.

72. Guttæ Carminativæ. (Char. Hosp.)

"Hot Drops."

℞ Tinct. Opii
Tinct. Capsici
Spir. Camphoræ
Spir. Menthæ Pip. *ää* fl ℥ 2
Aquæ fl ℨ 1

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

73. Mistura Aloes Alkalina.

Alkaline Mixture of Aloes.

℞ Extr. Aloes Aquosi gr. 75
Sodii Bicarbonatis ℨ 1½
Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp. fl ℥ 4
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℨ 16

Dissolve, mix and filter.

Dose—1 fluid drachm to 1 fluid ounce, half an hour after meals, for costiveness.

74. Mistura Anticholerica.

"Sun Mixture."

℞ Tinct. Opii
Tinct. Capsici
Tinct. Rhei
Spir. Camphoræ
Spir. Menthæ Pip. *ää* part. æqu.

Mix. *Dose*—20 to 60 minims.

75. Mistura Antidiarrhœica. (Bureau O. D. P.)

"Diarrhœa Mixture, Child's."

℞	Tinct. Opii		
	Spir. Camphoræ	*ãã* ♏	32
	Spir. Menthæ Pip.	♏	64
	Tinct. Catechu Comp.	fl ℥	3
	Mist. Cretæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ	2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. G. H. Bosley.)

76. Mistura Antidysenterica.

(Mistura Camphoræ Acida–Hope's Camphor Mixture.)

℞	Acidi Nitrici	♏	60
	Tinct. Opii	♏	40
	Aquæ Camphoræ	q. s. ad fl ℨ	8

Mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful, increased to 1 or 2 fluid ounces every three hours, in dysentery.

Note.—The original formula directed "nitrous acid," meaning the impure commercial nitric acid, containing nitrous oxide in solution.

77. Mistura Anti-emetica. (Char. Hosp.)

℞	Creasoti	♏	12
	Acidi Hydrocyanici Dil.	♏	30
	Acaciæ pulv.		
	Sacchari pulv.	*ãã* ℥	6
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ	2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

78. Mistura Gentianæ Alkalina.

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis	gr. 120
	Acidi Hydrocyanici Dil.	♏ 24
	Infusi Gentianæ Comp.	fl ℥ 8

Mix. *Dose*—½ to 1 fluid ounce. In gastric intolerance of phthisis, etc.

Note.—Infusum Gentianæ Compositum *(Brit. Pharm.,* is prepared by infusing 60 grains each of gentian and bitter orange peel, and 115 grains of fresh lemon peel, all properly sliced or cut, in 10 fluid ounces (U. S. measure) of boiling water, and straining after one hour.

79. Mistura Naphthalini. (Bell. Hosp.)

Naphthalin Diarrhœa Mixture.

℞	Naphthalini Recryst.	gr. 320
	Tinct. Capsici	gtt. 16
	Olei Menthæ Pip.	gtt. 2
	Alcohol	
	Mucilag. Acaciæ	āā fl ℥ 1

Dissolve the naphthalin in the alcohol; add the tincture and oil; and lastly, mix with the mucilage. Shake the mixture well before dispensing.

Dose—2 fluid drachms.

Note.—Commercial naphthalin is not pure enough for internal administration. Only the recrystallized naphthalin should be used.

80. Mistura Olei Ricini. (Bureau O D. P.)

℞	Olei Ricini	
	Syrupi Acaciæ	
	Syr. Ipecacuanhæ	
	Tinct. Opii Camph.	āā fl ℥ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. J. E. Winters.)

81. Mistura Opii, Rhei et Camphoræ. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Tinct. Opii
Tinct. Rhei Aromat.
Spir. Camphoræ āā fl ℥ ½
Tinct. Cardam. Comp. fl ℥ 2
Aquæ Anisi q. s. ad fl ℨ 4

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful, for children, in diarrhœa
(Dr. G. H. Sweezey.)

82. Mistura Rhei Composita.

℞ Extr. Rhei Fl. ♏ 16
Extr. Ipecac. Fl. ♏ 3
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 32
Glycerini fl ℥ 6
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. fl ℨ 2

Mix. *Dose*—½ to 1 teaspoonful, two or three times a day, for children. *(Dr. E. R. Squibb.)*

83. Mistura Rhei et Calcis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Tinct. Opii Camphor.
Syr. Rhei Aromat. āā fl ℥ 4
Liquoris Calcis fl ℨ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful, for children, in diarrhœa.
(Dr. W. H. Ackerman.)

84. Mistura Rhei et Sodæ (I.) (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 60
Rhei pulv. ℥ 4
Spir. Menthæ Pip. fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℨ 4

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

Note.—The officinal Mist. Rhei et Sodæ is also prescribed. See the succeeding formula.

85. Mistura Rhei et Sodæ (II.) (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 60
Extr. Rhei Fl.
Spir. Menthæ Pip. āā fl ℥ 1
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℨ 4

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

Note.—This is practically identical with the officinal preparation.

86. Mistura Sodæ et Menthæ.

"Soda Mint."

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 80
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. fl ℨ 4

Dissolve and filter *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

87. Mistura Sodii Bicarbonatis. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis ℨ 1
Tinct. Zingiberis fl ℥ 2
Tinct. Gentian. Comp. fl ℨ 1
Aquæ fl ℨ 5

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—2 teaspoonfuls.

88. Mistura Stomachica. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ
Tinct. Capsici āā fl ℥ 1
Tinct. Cinchon. Comp.
Tinct. Gentian. Comp. āā fl ℨ 1

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful before meals.

89. Mistura Sulpho-Alkalina. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Sulphuris Loti
Potassii Bitartratis
Sodii Bicarbonatis
Potassii et Sodii Tartr. } *āā* part. æqu.

Mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful, mixed with sweetened water. *(Dr. E. A. Maxwell.)*

90. Mistura Tænicida. *(Schaffhirt's.)* (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Granati Rad. Cort.	℥ ½
	Peponis	℥ 1
	Oleoresinæ Aspidii	fl ℥ 2
	Ergotæ pulv.	℥ ½
	Acaciæ pulv.	℥ 2
	Olei Tiglii	gtt. 2
	Water	q. s.

Bruise the pomegranate root bark and the pumpkin seed, and boil them in 8 fluid ounces of water for 15 minutes; then strain. Rub the croton oil with the oleoresin of aspidium (male fern), the powdered ergot and the acacia, and add this to the decoction.

Administration: Give a saline cathartic the night before, direct the patient to eat no breakfast, and at 10 A. M. administer the above mixture as *one dose*.

Note.—The original formula directs the oleoresin of aspidium to be boiled with the pomegranate and pumpkin seed. But its active principle, filicic acid, is almost entirely insoluble in water. Hence the oleoresin would be wasted unless added subsequently.

91. "Ward Cathartic." (Char. Hosp.)

℞	Magnesii Sulphatis	℥ 1
	Syrupi	fl ℥ 2
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Mix. *Dose*—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

92. "West's Mixture."

℞	Olei Ricini	fl ℥ 2
	Acaciæ pulv.	
	Sacchari pulv.	*āā* ℥ 2
	Tinct. Opii	♏ 24
	Aquæ Cinnamomi	q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful for children, in diarrhœa.

D.—MIXTURES FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

93. "Delirium Mixture."

℞ Potassii Bromidi ℥ 2
Tinct. Lupulini
Tinct. Digitalis āā fl ℥ 2
Tinct. Valerian. Ammon. fl ℥ 4
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℨ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

94. Mistura Anti-epileptica.

℞ Sodii Bromidi
Potassii Bromidi
Ammonii Bromidi āā ℥ 3
Potassii Iodidi
Ammonii Iodidi āā ℥ 1½
Ammonii Carbonatis ℥ 1
Tinct. Calumbæ fl ℨ 1½
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℨ 8

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—1½ fluid drachms before meals, and 3 fluid drachms at bed-time.

(Dr. Brown-Séquard.)

95. Mistura Bromata.

℞ Sodii Bromidi
Ammonii Bromidi āā gr. 20
Tinct. Opii ♏ 5
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix.—*One dose.* In restlessness of melancholia and the occasional excitement of primary and secondary dementia, especially when the general physical condition is poor.

96. Mistura Chloral et Hyoscyami.

℞	Chloral	gr. 15
	Extr. Hyoscyami Fl.	♏ 15
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *One dose*, to be repeated as often as necessary. A double dose may be given, when required.

In maniacal excitement of general paresis and inflammatory states in general, where the exhibition of hyoscyamine alone increases the severity of the disease after its hypnotic effect has passed off, and is, therefore, contraindicated.

97. Mistura Chloral et Potassii Bromidi.

℞	Chloral	gr. 80
	Potassii Bromidi	gr 160
	Syrupi	fl ℥ 1
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*.—A teaspoonful.

Note.—When bromide of potassium, bromide of ammonium, or similar salts, are combined in one mixture with chloral hydrate, no tincture or other liquid containing a notable proportion of alcohol ought to be added, as the chloral hydrate is liable, under certain conditions, to be converted into chloral alcoholate, the solution of which will float upon the solution of the salts.

98. Mistura Ergotæ Composita.

℞	Extr. Ergotæ Fl.	♏ 30
	Potassii Bromidi	gr. 20
	Extr Hyoscyami Fl.	♏ 25
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix.—*One dose*, three times daily, in maniacal excitement of chronic and recurrent mania.

99. Mistura Nervina.

HAMMOND'S, OR VANCE'S MIXTURE.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis		
Ferri Pyrophosphatis	āā	℥ 1
Strychninæ		gr. 1
Acidi Phosphorici Diluti	fl	℥ 2
Syrupi Zingiberis	fl	ℨ 2
Aquæ	q. s. ad fl	ℨ 4

Add the pyrophosphate of iron to one fluid ounce of hot water, and dissolve it by agitation. Mix the sulphate of quinine and the strychnine with the diluted phosphoric acid and the syrup of ginger. Then pour the two solutions together, and add enough water to make the product measure 4 fluid ounces.

Dose—A teaspoonful.

Note.—The officinal phosphoric acid is the tribasic or orthophosphoric acid. This is incompatible with pyrophosphate of iron (in scales) as it does not dissolve the latter or precipitates it, when in solution, in form of a gelatinous mass. It also partly precipitates the officinal phosphate of iron. The kind of acid required for mixtures containing pyrophosphate or phosphate of iron in solution is the so-called *glacial* acid, which consists chiefly of metaphosphoric acid. For preparing mixtures like the above, a special diluted phosphoric acid should be kept in stock, prepared as follows:

Glacial Phosphoric Acid,		gr. 600
Water,	enough to make fl oz.	10

100. Mistura Phosphori. *(Thompson.)*

THOMPSON'S SOLUTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

℞		
	Phosphori	gr. 1
	Alcohol Absoluti	fl ℥ 5
	Glycerini	fl ℨ 1½
	Alcohol	fl ℥ 2
	Spir. Menthæ Pip.	♏ 40

Dissolve the phosphorus in the absolute alcohol with the aid of a gentle heat; then add to it the glycerin, alcohol and spirit of peppermint, previously mixed and slightly warmed.

Each fluid drachm contains nearly $\frac{1}{20}$ grain of phosphorus.

(*Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson.*)

Note.—The Elixir Phosphori is a more palatable preparation, and preferable to this solution.

101. Mistura pro Delirio. (Bell. Hosp.)

"D. T. MIXTURE."

℞		
	Potassii Bromidi	ℨ 1
	Chloral	℥ 4
	Tinct. Digitalis	
	Tinct. Capsici	
	Tinct. Zingiberis	
	Spir. Ammoniæ Arom.	
	Syr. Aurantii Cort.	ãã fl ℨ 1
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ 8

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

102. Mistura Sedativa (I.)

℞ Chloral gr. 15
Ext. Conii Fl.
Ext. Hyoscyami Fl. āā ♏ 15
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *One dose,* three times daily, after meals.

103. Mistura Sedativa (II.) (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis gr. 1
Aquæ Chloroformi
Syr. Pruni Virgin. āā fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. A. Talbot.)

104. Mistura Sodii et Ammonii Bromidi.

℞ Sodii Bromidi
Ammonii Bromidi āā gr. 20
Tinct. Opii ♏ 5
Aquæ fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *One dose,* in restlessness of melancholia and the occasional excitement of primary and secondary dementia, especially when the general physical condition is poor.

105. Mistura Valerianæ Ætherea.

℞ Ætheris Fortioris
Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon.
Tinct. Quassiæ āā ♏ 30
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 1

Mix. *One dose.*

106. Mistura Acidi Salicylici. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Acidi Salicylici	gr. 80
	Potassii Acetatis	gr. 160
	Glycerini	fl ℥ 4
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

107. Mistura Antineuralgica. (Bureau O. D. P.)

Burt's Mixture.

℞	Potassii Iodidi	gr. 30
	Tinct. Opii	♏ 30
	Ext. Gelsemii Fl.	♏ 45
	Ext. Cimicifugæ Fl.	♏ 75
	Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp.	fl ℥ 6
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ 2

Dissolve and mix *Dose*—A tablespoonful every 4 hours, in muscular rheumatism and neuralgia affecting the chest. (*Dr. S. S. Burt.*)

E. MIXTURES FOR RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

108. Mistura Antipodagrica.

GOUT MIXTURE.

℞ Tinct. Colchici Sem. ♏ 15
Magnesiæ Carbonatis gr 6
Magnesiæ Sulphatis gr. 30
Aquæ Menthæ } q. s. ad fl ℥ 1
Pip. }

Dissolve and mix. *One dose.*

109. Mistura Antirheumatica (I.) (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Potassii Acetatis ℥ 6
Vini Colchici Sem. fl ℥ 3
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

110. Mistura Antirheumatica (II.) (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Potassii Iodidi
Sodii Salicylatis āā ℥ 2
Vini Colchici Sem. fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

111. Mistura Colchici.

℞ Vini Colchici Sem. ♏ 15
Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 10
Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi
Tinct. Conii āā ♏ 30
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. q. s. ad fl ℥ 1

Mix. *One dose.*

112. Mistura Olei Gaultheriæ. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Olei Gaultheriæ	♏	160
	Mucilag. Acaciæ	fl ℥	2
	Glycerini		
	Aquæ	*āā* fl ℥	1

Mix. *Dose*—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.

113. Mistura pro Rheumatismo. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Acidi Salicylici	gr.	160
	Glycerini	fl ℥	2
	Liq. Sodii Bicarb satur.	q. s. ad fl ℥	4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful (containing 20 grains of salicylic acid.)

F. MIXTURES FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

114. Mistura Biniodidi.

℞	Hydrargyri Chloridi Corr.	gr. 1
	Potassii Iodidi	ʒ 2
	Tinct. Gentian. Comp.	℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

Note.—Tincture of Cinchona or other liquids containing alkaloids should not be combined in a mixture with binfodide of mercury, or with iodide of potassium and bichloride of mercury, since the alkaloids may, under certain conditions, be precipitated as iodo-hydrargyrates, and the patient might possibly take the whole precipitate with the last dose.

115. "Mistura Bumstead."

℞	Copaibæ	fl ʒ 4
	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi	
	Tinct. Cantharidis	*ãã* fl ʒ 2
	Glycerini	fl ʒ 4
	Syrupi	q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

116. Mistura Copaibæ. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Copaibæ	fl ℥ 1
	Liq. Potassæ	fl ʒ 2½
	Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi	fl ℥ 1½
	Mucilag. Acaciæ	fl ʒ 3
	Glycerini	fl ʒ 6
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Mix. *Dose*—2 teaspoonfuls. *(Dr. E. A. Bank's.)*

117. Mistura Copaibæ Composita.

℞ Copaibæ fl ℥ 6
Potassii Acetatis ℥ ½
Mucilag. Acaciæ
Syrupi āā fl ℥ 4
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

(*Dr. S. Alexander.*)

118. Mistura Hydrargyri Bichloridi. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Corr. gr. 1
Potassii Iodidi ℥ 2
Tinct. Gentian. Comp. fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

119. Mistura Iodata. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Iodidi ℥ 2
Syrupi Ferri Iodidi fl ℨ ½
Tinct. Calumbæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

120. Mistura Iodidi et Sarsæ. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Potassii Iodidi ℥ 3
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp.
Aquæ āā fl ℨ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

121. "Mistura Lafayette."

℞ Copaibæ
Spir. Ætheris Nitr.
Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp. āā fl ℥ 4
Liq. Potassæ fl ℥ 1
Syrupi fl ℥ 4
Mucilag. Acaciæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

122. Mistura Potassii Iodidi. (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Potassii Iodidi ℥ 4
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp.
Tinct. Gentian. Comp. *āā* fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

123. "Mixed Treatment, Taylor." (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Hydrargyri Biniodidi gr. ½
Potassii Iodidi ℥ 2
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp.
Aquæ *āā* fl ℥ 1

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(*Dr. R. W. Taylor.*)

124. "Mixed Treatment, Thompson." (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Hydrargyri Biniodidi gr. 1
Potassii Iodidi ℥ 3
Tinct. Aurantii Dulcis fl ℥ 1
Aquæ fl ℥ 3

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(*Dr. Beverhout Thompson.*)

125. Syrupus Hydrargyri Biniodidi. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Hydrargyri Biniodidi gr. 1½
Potassii Iodidi gr. 80
Syrupi fl ℥ 2

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. E. A. Banks.)

G.—DIURETIC MIXTURES.

126. Haustus Diureticus. (Char. Hosp.)

DIURETIC DRINK.

℞ Potassii Acetatis ℥ 1
Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi fl ℥ 1
Infusi Digitalis fl ℥ 4
Glycerini fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 8

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

127. Mistura Buchu. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Extr. Buchu Fl.
Tinct. Hyoscyami āā fl ℥ 3
Liquoris Potassæ ♏ 90
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. q. s. ad fl ℥ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

128. Mistura Buchu Composita. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ext. Buchu Fl. fl ℥ 4
Tinct. Hyoscyami fl ℥ 2
Potassii Acetatis ℥ 1
Syrupi Zingiberis fl ℥ 1
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful, in water, every 4 hours. In catarrhal cystitis.

(*Dr. W. B. Anderton.*)

129. Mistura Buchu et Scoparii. (Bell. Hosp.)

"Special Diuretic."

℞ Potassii Acetatis ℥ 5
Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi fl ʒ 4
Infusi Digitalis fl ʒ 6
Infusi Scoparii q. s. ad fl ʒ 16

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

130. Mistura Diuretica (I.) (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi fl ʒ 1½
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ āā fl ℥ 1
Syrupi fl ʒ 3

Mix. *Dose*—2 teaspoonfuls.

(Dr. W. H. Thompson.)

131. Mistura Diuretica (II.) (Char. Hosp.)

"A-B-C Diuretic."

℞ Potassii Acetatis
Potassii Bicarbonatis
Potassii Citratis āā ʒ 1
Infusi Tritici Rep. q. s. ad fl ʒ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

(*Dr. R. Guiteras.*)

132. Mistura pro Cystitide. (Bell. Hosp.)

"Cystitis Mixture."

℞ Liquoris Potassæ fl ℥ 1
Mucilag. Acaciæ fl ℥ 4
Tinct. Hyoscyami q. s. ad fl ʒ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

133. Mistura pro Cystitide, "Polk." (Bell. Hosp.)

"Cystitis Mixture, Polk."

℞ Potassii Bicarbonatis ℥ 1
Tinct. Hyoscyami fl ℥ 1
Infusi Buchu q. s. ad fl ℥ 6

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

(*Dr. W. M. Polk.*)

134. Mistura Tritici Repentis. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Potassii Acetatis gr. 80
Infusi Tritici Rep.
Aquæ *āā* fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

II. EMULSIONS.

135. Emulsio Olei Gaultheriæ.

℞	Olei Gaultheriæ	fl ℥	2
	Acaciæ pulv.	℥	1
	Syrupi	fl ℥	1
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥	2

Pour the oil of gaultheria into a clean and perfectly dry 2 oz. vial, and shake it about so that the whole of the interior surface may be moistened by the oil. Then add the acacia and shake again. Next add the syrup and enough water to make 2 fl. oz., and mix by agitation.

Dose—A fluidrachm, containing 7½ minims of the oil, repeated more or less frequently.

Note.—On standing, this mixture (which is not a true emulsion) will gradually separate, but it may be restored by shaking.

136. Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ cum Calce (I.)

(Bell. & Char. Hosp.)

℞	Olei Morrhuæ		
	Liquoris Calcis	*āā* fl ℥	8
	Olei Cinnamomi	♏	10

Mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

Note.—Lime water produces an insoluble lime soap with fixed oils. Though this is no emulsion, it is called so for convenience. The flavoring ingredient may be altered according to taste. A good mixture for flavoring emulsions of codliver oil is prepared by adding to each pint of emulsion the following mixture:

Oil of Bitter Almonds	10 drops.
Oil of Gaultheria	4 "
Oil of Cinnamon	2 "

137. Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ cum Calce (II.)

(Bureau O D. P.)

℞	Olei Morrhuæ	fl ℥ 2
	Liquoris Calcis	fl ℥ ½
	Syrupi Calcii Lactophosph.	fl ℥ 1½

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

(Dr. G. H. Bosley.)

138. Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ pro Infantibus. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Olei Morrhuæ	
	Liquoris Calcis	āā fl ℥ 5
	Mucilag. Acaciæ	fl ℥ 4
	Syrupi Hypophosphitum	fl ℥ 2
	Olei Cinnamomi	♏ 30

Mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

139. Emulsio Olei Ricini.

℞	Olei Ricini	fl ℥ 4
	Acaciæ pulv.	gr. 400
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 1½
	Syrupi	
	Aquæ Cinnamomi	āā fl ℥ 3
	Spir. Cinnamomi	♏ 10

Make an emulsion, in the usual manner, with the oil, acacia and water. Then add the other ingredients successively, with continued trituration.

Note.—Spirit of Cinnamon is prepared by dissolving 1 volume of oil of cinnamon in 9 volumes of alcohol.

140. Emulsio Olei Terebinthinæ.

℞	Olei Terebinthinæ	fl ℥ ½
	Acaciæ pulv.	℥ 2
	Olei Menthæ Pip.	gtt. 5
	Syrupi	q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Pour the oil of turpentine into a clean and perfectly dry 4 oz. vial, and shake it about so that the whole interior surface may be moistened by the oil. Then add the acacia, and shake again. Next add the oil of peppermint and enough syrup to make 4 fl. oz., and mix by agitation.

Note.—On standing, this mixture will separate. It may be restored by shaking.

141. Mistura Olei Morrhuæ. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Olei Morrhuæ	fl ℥ 16
	Liquoris Potassæ	fl ℥ 2½
	Mellis	fl ℥ 3
	Acaciæ pulv.	℥ 1
	Olei Anisi	gtt. 20
	Olei Menthæ Viridis	gtt. 18

Mix. *Dose*—A tablespoonful.

(Dr. G. S. Winston.)

142. Oleum Morrhuæ Phosphoratum. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Olei Phosphorati (U. S. Ph.)	gr. 100
	Ætheris Fortioris	fl ℥ 2
	Olei Morrhuæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Mix. *Dose*—1 to 4 fluidrachms, as may be directed. 233 minims of the mixture, or, practically, ½ fluid ounce, contain $\frac{1}{30}$ grain of phosphorus.

III. ELIXIRS AND WINES.

143. Elixir Ammonii Valerianatis.

℞	Ammonii Valerianatis	gr. 256
	Chloroformi Purificati	♏ 6
	Tinct. Vanillæ	fl ℥ 2
	Aquæ Ammoniæ	q. s.
	Tinct. Persionis	fl ℥ 2
	Elixir Aromatici q. s. ad	fl ℨ 16

Mix. Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Valerianate of Ammonium.

Note.—This and the following Elixirs will be furnished by the General Drug Department, if required. Most of them are prepared after the New York and Brooklyn Formulary.

144. Elixir Anisi.

ANISEED CORDIAL.

℞	Olei Anisi ("Saxonici")	♏ 25
	Olei Fœniculi ("dulcis")	♏ 5
	Olei Amygdalæ Amaræ	gtt. 1
	Alcohol Deodorati	fl ℨ 4
	Syrupi	fl ℨ 10
	Aquæ	fl ℨ 2

Mix and filter. *Dose*—½ to 1 fluidrachm.

145. Elixir Aromaticum.

AROMATIC ELIXIR.

℞	Spiritus Aromatici	fl ℥ 8
	Syrupi	
	Aquæ	ăă fl ℥ 12

Mix the aromatic spirit with the syrup, then add the water. Add about ½ ounce of precipitated phosphate of calcium, mix thoroughly, and filter through a wetted filter.

Note.—Spiritus Aromaticus is a solution of the oils of bitter orange, lemon, coriander and staranise in deodorized alcohol.

146. Elixir Cinchonæ et Ferri.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND IRON.

℞	Ferri Phosphatis (U. S. Phar.)	gr. 256
	Acidi Citrici	gr. 5
	Aquæ Bullientis	fl ℥ 1
	Elixir Quininæ Comp.	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—1 fluidrachm.

Note.—The Elixir Quininæ Comp. is an "Elixir of Calisaya" not prepared from the bark, but from an equivalent quantity of the several cinchona alkaloids.

147. Elixir Glycyrrhizæ.

ELIXIR OF LIQUORICE.

℞	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Fl.	fl ℥ 2
	Aquæ Ammoniæ	♏ 16
	Elixir Aromatici	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Mix them.

Note.—This Elixir is used as a vehicle for bitter medicines. It is not as good a vehicle for quinine or its salts, as the *Elixir Taraxaci Compositum.*

148. Elixir Opii, McMunn.

McMunn's Elixir of Opium.

In place of this proprietary article, the officinal Tinctura Opii Deodorata should be used It is supplied by the General Drug Department of standard strength, containing 6 grains of morphine in each fluid ounce, equivalent to nearly 1.4 per cent.

149. Elixir Phosphori.

℞	Spiritus Phosphori	fl ℥ 30
	Olei Anisi (stellati)	♏ 16
	Glycerini	fl ℥ 10
	Elixir Aromatici	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Mix. Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of Phosphorus.

Note.—Spiritus Phosphori is a solution of phosphorus in absolute alcohol, and of the strength of 1 grain in 12 fluid-drachms.

This Elixir, when properly prepared (it should be perfectly clear), and stored in a dark place and in small, full, well-stoppered vials, will keep for a long time. In giving phosphorus, the liquid form is preferable to the solid form (such as pills) on account of the certainty that the substance has been perfectly divided.

150. Elixir Taraxaci Compositum.

Compound Elixir of Taraxacum.

℞	Taraxaci	gr. 480
	Pruni Virginianæ	gr. 480
	Aurantii Dulcis Cort.	gr. 480
	Glycyrrhizæ Decort. (Ross.)	gr. 960
	Cinnamomi	gr. 120
	Cardamomi	gr. 120
	Asari Canadensis	gr. 120
	Cari	gr. 120
	Caryophylli	gr. 120
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Purif.	gr. 60
	Alcohol	q. s.
	Aquæ	q. s.
	Syrupi	fl ℥ 32

Percolate the mixed and ground solids, in the usual manner, with a mixture of 1 vol. of alcohol and 2 vol. of water, until 16 fl. oz. of percolate are obtained. In this dissolve the extract, and lastly, add the syrup.

Note.—If a precipitate should make its appearance in this elixir on standing, it should be incorporated with the liquid, by shaking, before use.

This Elixir is used as a vehicle for quinine and other bitter medicines. Quinine, or its salts, should be incorporated with it only mechanically and no acid should be used to dissolve them, as this would precipitate insoluble glycyrrhizin.

151. Vinum Carnis et Ferri.

Wine of Beef and Iron.

℞	Ext. Carnis (Liebig)	gr. 256
	Tinct. Ferri Citro-Chloridi	♏ 256
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 1
	Elixir Aromatici	fl ℥ 2
	Vini Albi Fortioris q. s. ad	fl ℥ 16

Dissolve, mix and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Extract of Beef, and 2 minims of Tasteless Tincture of Iron.

152. Vinum Carnis, Ferri et Cinchonæ.

WINE OF BEEF, IRON AND CINCHONA (*Calisaya.*)

℞		
	Extr. Carnis (Liebig)	gr. 256
	Tinct. Ferri Citro-Chloridi	♏ 256
	Quininæ Hydrochloratis	gr. 16
	Cinchoninæ Sulphatis	gr. 8
	Acidi Citrici	gr. 6
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 4
	Elixir Aromatici	fl ℨ 4
	Vini Albi Fortioris	q. s. ad fl ℨ 16

Dissolve, mix and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Extract of Beef, 2 minims of Tasteless Tincture of Iron, and smaller quantities of Cinchona alkaloids.

153. Vinum Ferri et Quininæ.

℞		
	Liquor. Ferri et Quininæ Cit.	fl ℥ 2
	Vini Xerici	q. s. ad fl ℨ 2

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

IV. TINCTURES AND SPIRITS.

FOR INTERNAL USE.

154. Spiritus Glonoini.

This is a solution of 1 part of nitroglycerin (glonoin, ternitrate of glyceryl) in 99 parts by weight of alcohol. It should be kept so that the alcohol cannot evaporate.

155. Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ.

(Substitute for "Chlorodyne.")

℞			
	Chloroformi Purificati		
	Alcohol	*āā* fl ℥	1
	Ætheris	fl ℥	2
	Morphinæ Hydrochloratis	gr.	10
	Acidi Hydrocyanici Dil.	fl ℥	4
	Olei Menthæ Pip.	♏	4
	Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Fl.		
	Syrupi Fusci	*āā* fl ℥	1
	Syrupi	q. s. ad fl ℥	10

Dissolve the hydrochlorate of morphine and oil of peppermint in the alcohol, and add the chloroform and ether. Mix the fluid extract of liquorice and molasses with 3 fl. oz. of syrup, and add this to the previously prepared solution. Mix thoroughly; then add the hydrocyanic acid, and finally, enough syrup to make 10 fluid ounces.

10 minims of this preparation contain $\frac{1}{48}$ grain of hydrochlorate of morphine.

Note.—The above formula is that of the last *Brit. Pharm.*

156. Tinctura Quininæ, Warburg.

"Warburg's Tincture."

This is prepared by digesting aloes 224 grs.; rhubarb, angelica seed, each, 56 grs.; elecampane, saffron, fennel, each, 28 grs.; gentian, zedoary, cubeb, myrrh, white agaric, camphor, each, 14 grs.; opium, 2 grs., with 14 fl. ounces of alcohol, for twelve hours; straining; dissolving in the strained liquid 160 grs. of sulphate of quinine; neutralizing any acidity with chalk, and finally making up the volume with alcohol to 1 pint.

Each fluid ounce contains 10 grs. of Sulphate of Quinine.

157. Tinctura Quininæ Composita.

Compound Tincture of Quinine.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 16
	Tinct. Aurantii Dulcis	fl ℥ 2

Dissolve. (*Dr. A. L. Loomis.*)

V. HYPODERMIC SOLUTIONS.

Hypodermic solutions should be prepared with the utmost care, so as to exclude, as much as possible, all micro-organisms. If possible, the distilled water, vials, and everything coming in contact with them during the preparation, should previously be sterilized by a sufficient degree of heat. If this is not convenient, the solution prepared with distilled water should be filtered through a small pellet of pure absorbent cotton, pushed into the neck of the funnel. These solutions should be prepared only in small quantity, as they are liable to deteriorate by keeping. Many of them may be preserved for a considerable time by the addition of 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol or glycerin, or by the addition of boric acid (about 5 grains to 1 fl. oz.), or by using chloroform water instead of plain distilled water for solution. The last named agent is particularly useful. Preservatives should, however, not be added, except by the direction, or with the knowledge of the prescriber. As soon as the slightest change is noticed in any hypodermic solution, it should be rejected.

The doses appended to the several solutions quoted here may of course be varied by the prescribers, according to circumstances.

158. Injectio Acidi Carbolici Hypodermica.

℞ Acidi Carbolici gr. 2
Aquæ Destillatæ q. s. ad ♏ 100

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—5 to 15 ♏ ($\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{10}$ grs. of carbolic acid.)

159. Injectio Aconitinæ "Duquesnel" Hypodermica.

℞ Aconitinæ Nitrat cryst. } gr. 1
"Duquesnel" }
Aquæ Chloroformi ♏ 2000

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—5 to 10 ♏ ($\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ grain of Duquesnel's nitrate of aconitine.)

Note.—The utmost caution should be exercised in prescribing and using aconitine. There is great difference in therapeutic action between the commercial aconitines, some being very much weaker than others. Amorphous aconitines should never be prescribed or dispensed. The most uniform and reliable commercial variety during some years past has been

Duquesnel's crystallized nitrate of aconitine, and until more experience has been gathered regarding more recent varieties, Duquesnel's alkaloid will alone be furnished for use in this Department. *Physicians are particularly urged never to prescribe aconitine without specifying the maker's name and the crystalline condition*, as very serious accidents have happened from the accidental and unintentional substitution of a very active variety for a weaker one, there being no means to distinguish the one from the other, except by their effects.

It is best, when preparing the above solution, to add some preservative, as the bulk of the solution is quite large, and it ought to be made to last some time.

160. Injectio Apomorphinæ Hypodermica.

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloratis } gr. 2
Aquæ Camphoræ ℥ 100

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—2 to 8 ℥ ($\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain of the salt.)

Note.—This solution should always be freshly made, as the salt decomposes under the influence of light.

161. Injectio Atropinæ Hypodermica.

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis gr. 2
Aquæ Destillatæ ℥ 100

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—2 to 4 ℥ ($\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain of the salt.)

162. Injectio "Brown-Sequard" Hypodermica.

℞ Hyoscyaminæ Sulph., amorph. }
Coniinae Hydrobromatis āā gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{14}$
Brucinæ Sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
Morphinæ Sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Aconitinæ Nitr. cryst. "Duquesnel" }
Atropinæ Sulphatis āā gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
Aquæ Destillatæ ℳ 10

Average dose—10 ℳ.

Note.—This solution was at first prepared for certain patients who found great difficulty in swallowing pills, as a substitute for Brown-Sequard's neuralgic pill (see *Pilulæ Neuralgicæ*), the constituents of which (except the Cannabis Indica) are represented by it as closely as possible. Subsequently it was found, by Dr. H. V. Wildman, to be an exceedingly effective hypnotic in various forms of insanity accompanied by excitement and insomnia. In such cases it is preferable to administer a mixture of 5 minims of the above solution with 5 minims of Magendie's solution of morphine. This solution is furnished, ready-made, by the General Drug Department.

163. Injectio Caffeinæ Hypodermica.

℞ Caffeinæ Sodio-Salicylatis gr. 20
Aquæ Destillatæ q. s. ad ℳ 60

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—6 to 8 ℳ (2 to 3 grains of the salt.)

Note.—The sodio-salicylate and the sodio-benzoate of caffeine are the most soluble compounds of caffeine known, but, as furnished by the makers, they contain varying proportions of the alkaloid. Those prepared at the General Drug Department contain, uniformly, 50 per cent. of caffeine.

164. Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica.

℞	Cocainæ Hydrochloratis	gr. 4
	Aquæ Destillatæ	♏ 100

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—1 to 2 ♏, ($\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain of the salt) repeated when required.

Note.—This solution, when used as a local application to mucous membranes, is best prepared with a saturated and filtered solution of boric acid in distilled water. When used hypodermically, chloroform water is preferable.

The mydriatic effect which cocaine exerts upon the pupil of the eye may be neutralized by adding one-half grain of hydrochlorate of pilocarpine to each fluid drachm of 4 per cent. solution of cocaine.

165. Injectio Ergotini Hypodermica.

℞	Extracti Ergotæ (U. S. Ph. 1880)	gr. 100
	Aquæ Camphoræ	q. s. ad ♏ 500

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—5 ♏ and more.

Note.—This solution should be freshly made when wanted for use. It is of the same strength as the fluid extract, each minim representing 1 grain of ergot. In place of Extractum Ergotæ, purified Ergotin (so-called) may be used.

166. Injectio Hyoscyaminæ Hypodermica.

℞	Hyoscyaminæ Sulph. amorph.	gr. 5
	Aquæ Destillatæ	fl ʒ 1

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—1 to 5 ♏ ($\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.) As a hypnotic for insane patients, the average dose is 10 minims, equivalent to nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of the salt..

Note.—Hyoscyamus contains two alkaloids—*hyoscyamine*, which is crystalline and forms crystallizable salts, and *hyoscine* (discovered by Ladenburg) which is amorphous. When hyoscyamine crystallizes from the final solution of alkaloids extracted from henbane, the mother-liquid contains the other alkaloid, *hyoscine*, together with a small proportion of hyoscyamine remaining in solution. As long as the separate existence of hyoscine was unknown, the mother-liquid was simply evaporated and the dry residue sold

as "amorphous hyoscyamine." It is this amorphous mixture of alkaloids upon which most of the recorded therapeutic experience is based. The white crystalline alkaloid hyoscyamine is but feebly hypnotic or not at all *(Kobert.)* The real hypnotic is *hyoscine*. But as it costs so much to separate this alkaloid completely from the residue [pure hyoscine costs ten times as much as hyoscyamine], and as the mixture obtained by simply evaporating the mother-liquid has been found equally effective, the manufacturers continue to supply the latter. Physicians desiring to use hyoscyamine as a hypnotic often specify: "*Hyoscyam. Sulph. pur.* (or *cryst.*)," perhaps with the addition of the maker's name (Merck, Gehe, etc.), while in fact they should have specified thus: "*Hyoscyaminæ Sulphatis amorphi (coloràti)*, which is in form of a *dry, yellowish powder*. The brown syrupy kind of hyoscyamine formerly supplied and still kept in stock by many, is worthless and should not be used.

167. Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica, Magendie.

MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION OF MORPHINE.

℞	Morphinæ Sulphatis	gr. 16
	Aquæ Destillatæ	fl ʒ 1

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—3 to 15 ♏ ($\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the salt.)

Note.—This is best preserved by using chloroform water in place of plain distilled water.

Special care should be taken that this is not mistaken for the "U. S. Solution of Morphine." (See Rules and Regulations, No. 45.)

168. Injectio Physostigmatis Hypodermica.

℞	Physostigminæ [*vel* Eserinæ] Salicylatis	gr. 1
	Aquæ Destillatæ	♏ 160

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—2 to 10 ♏ ($\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of the salt.)

Note.—If this solution is to be kept in stock, 30 minims of the water may be replaced by alcohol, or a saturated solution of boric acid may be used in place of the water.

The salicylate is preferable to other salts of this alkaloid, as it is distinctly crystalline and not deliquescent. In solution, it does not keep any better than the sulphate.

169. Injectio Pilocarpinæ Hypodermica.

℞	Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloratis	gr. 2
	Aquæ Destillatæ	♏ 100

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—5 to 15 ♏ ($\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain of the salt.)

170. Injectio Quininæ et Ureæ Hypodermica.

℞	Quininæ et Ureæ Hydrochlor.	gr. 5
	Aquæ Destillatæ	♏ 10

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—2 to 10 ♏ (1 to 5 grains of the salt.)

Note.—Hydrochlorate of quinine and urea (also known as *Chininum (bi-) muriaticum carbamidatum*) contains 69 per cent. of pure, anhydrous quinine. (See *New Remedies*, 1878, 334.)

171. Injectio Quininæ Hypodermica, Lente.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 80
	Acidi Sulphurici Dil.	♏ 30
	Acidi Carbolici liquef.	♏ 5
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 1

Heat the quinine with the sulphuric acid and water to boiling (the object being to sterilize the liquid), then add the carbolic acid, and pour the liquid into a vial previously rinsed with boiling, distilled water, which must be well stoppered.

Six minims contain about 1 grain of sulphate of quinine.

172. Injectio Quininæ Hypodermica, Seltzer.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 20
	Acidi Lactici	q. s.
	Aquæ Destillatæ	q. s. ad ♏ 100

Dissolve and filter. Five grains contain 1 grain of sulphate of quinine.

V. MIXTURES FOR EXTERNAL OR TOPICAL APPLICATION.

173. Acidum Carbolicum Iodatum.

Iodized Phenol.

℞	Iodi	gr. 240
	Acidi Carbolici	ʒ 1
	Glycerini	fl ʒ 1

Dissolve the iodine in the carbolic acid with the aid of a gentle heat; then add the glycerin.

174. Balsamum Styracis.

℞	Styracis Purificati	part. 40
	Olei Olivæ	" 5
	Alcohol	" 5

Mix. Used for the same purposes as Balsam of Peru.

175. Collodium Carbolisatum.

Carbolic Collodion.

℞	Acidi Carbolici	gr. 30
	Olei Ricini	♏ 30
	Collodii	q. s. ad fl ʒ 1

Dissolve and mix.

176. Collodium Iodoformi.

℞	Iodoformi	gr. 60
	Ætheris Fortioris	♏ 30
	Collodii	q. s. ad fl ʒ 1

Dissolve and mix.

177. Collunarium Quininæ.

QUININE NASAL DOUCHE.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 1
	Sodii Chloridi	gr. 30
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 1

Dissolve. Used in nasal catarrh, hay-fever, etc., a little being placed in the palm of the hand and drawn up the nose, or applied as a spray.

178. Collyrium Atropinæ.

℞	Atropinæ Sulphatis	gr. 2
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 1

Dissolve. Two drops to be put into the eye three times daily, in iritis and keratitis.

(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)

Note.—To prevent this solution from spoiling, 5 grains of boric acid may be dissolved in each fluid ounce.

179. Collyrium Plumbi et Opii. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Liquor. Plumbi Subacet.	fl ℥ 2
	Vini Opii	♏ 20

Mix. Add six drops of the mixture, previously well shaken, to half a tumblerful of water, and bathe the eyelids six times daily with it. In blepharadenitis.

(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)

180. Embrocatio Iodi, McCready. (Bureau O. D. P.)

McCREADY'S PAINT.

℞	Chloroformi	fl ℥ 1
	Tinct. Aconiti	
	Tinct. Iodi Comp.	āā fl ℥ 2

Mix.

181. Embrocatio Iodi et Tiglii. (Bureau O. D. P.)

Carson's Paint.

℞	Olei Tiglii	♏ 30
	Ætheris Fortioris	♏ 60
	Tinct. Iodi Comp.	fl ℥ 2½

Mix.

182. Gargarisma Aluminis Ferrati Compositum.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Ferri et Ammonii Sulph. (U. S. Ph.)	}
	Potassii Chloratis	āā ℥ 1
	Aquæ	fl ℨ 16

Dissolve. Used as a gargle, mornings and evenings. In subacute pharyngitis, in ear-troubles.

(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)

183. Gargarisma Boracis.

℞	Sodii Boratis	℥ 2
	Glycerini	fl ℨ 1
	Aquæ Rosæ	q. s. ad fl ℨ 8

Dissolve and mix.

184. Glyceritum Acidi Tannici.

Glycerite of Tannic Acid.

℞	Acidi Tannici	ℨ 1
	Glycerini	q. s. ad fl ℨ 4

Triturate the tannic acid with 3 fl. oz. of glycerin in a heated mortar to a smooth paste; then place it on a water-bath, and stir frequently until the acid is dissolved. When cold, make up the volume to 4 fluidounces by the addition of glycerin.

185. Glyceritum Gelatini.

GLYCERITE OF GELATIN. GLUE BURN MIXTURE.

℞	Gelatini Albi	℥	7½
	Glycerini	fl ℥	1
	Acidi Carbolici	fl ʒ	2
	Aquæ	fl ℥	16

Soak the glue in the cold water until it is soft; then heat it on a water-bath until it is melted. Add the glycerin and continue heating until a firm, glossy skin begins to form on the surface of the mixture, in the intervals of stirring. Now add the carbolic acid and mix intimately.

Note.—This mixture may be kept ready prepared, and is best preserved in well-closed glass or porcelain jars. When it is wanted for use, it is heated on a water-bath until just melted, and applied with a soft, flat brush over the burned part, where it will form a strong, flexible skin.

186. Glyceritum Sulphuris. (Bureau O. D. P.)

SULPHUR PASTE.

℞	Sulphuris Sublimati	℥	1
	Ætheris Fortioris	fl ʒ	3
	Glycerini	fl ℥	1

Mix.

187. Injectio Bismuthi Composita. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Zinci Sulphatis	gr.	3
	Bismuthi Subnitratis	ʒ	1
	Mucilaginis Acaciæ	fl ʒ	2
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥	1

Dissolve and mix.

188. Injectio Hydrargyri Bichloridi. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Hydrargyri Bichloridi gr. ½
Aquæ fl ℥ 4

Dissolve. *(Dr. S. Alexander.)*

189. Injectio Quercus, Heaton.

Heaton's Fluid.

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis gr. 1
Extr. Quercus Albæ Fl. fl. ℥ 3½

Dissolve and mix. Used as an injection, in quantities of 5 or 10 minims, into the inquinal canal, after the reduction of hernia, the object being to cause sufficient inflammation to produce obliteration.

190. Injectio Zinci et Belladonnæ. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Zinci Sulphatis gr. 10
Extr. Belladonnæ Fl. ♏ 15
Aquæ fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix. *(Dr. H. Raphael.)*

191. Injectio Zinci et Opii. (Bureau O. D. P.)

Bowden's Injection.

℞ Zinci Acetatis gr. 10
Vini Opii
Tinct. Catechu Comp. *āā* fl ℥ 2
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 4

Dissolve and mix.

192. Injectio Zinci Sulphocarbolatis.

℞ Zinci Sulphocarbolatis gr. 12
Aquæ fl ℥ 3

Dissolve. *(Dr. S. Alexander.)*

193. Irrigatio Hydrastinæ.

(Bureau O. D. P. & Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Hydrastini Sulphatis (flavi)	℥	1
	Acidi Borici	℥	2
	Tinct. Opii	fl ℥	1
	Olei Gaultheriæ	♏	20
	Aquæ q. s. ad fl	℥	128

Dissolve and mix. For irrigating the urethra.

(Dr. J. W. S. Gouley.)

Note.—Much confusion exists regarding the terms *hydrastin* and *hydrastine*. Until recently, the name *hydrastin* was applied, commercially and in eclectic practice, to a product obtained as a yellow precipitate by adding hydrochloric acid to a liquid extract of hydrastis, or by first precipitating the liquid extract with water and afterwards treating the precipitate with hydrochloric acid. It has been the custom of the eclectics to apply the name of the plant, changed so as to terminate in—*in*, to so-called "resinoids," or precipitates produced in the alcoholic liquid extracts by mixing them with water, with or without the intervention of acids. The yellow precipitate thus obtained from hydrastis is, in reality, a complex mixture, chiefly consisting of *hydrochlorate of berberine*, which latter alkaloid exists in *hydrastis*, along with other principles. Since other acids, besides hydrochloric, have also been used for producing this precipitate, the products are now usually distinguished as "*muriate of hydrastin*," "*sulphate of hydrastin*, etc., as the case may be, but all these are yellow and consist mainly of the respective salts of berberine. Hydrastis also contains a white alkaloid, the true *hydrastine* (latinized: *hydrastina*). Most of the recorded therapeutic experience has hitherto been based upon the yellow *alkaloid berberine*, misnamed *hydrastin* (latinized: *hydrastinum*.)

The salt which has so far been used in the above preparation, in the public institutions of this Department, is the commercial yellow "sulphate of hydrastin."

194. Linimentum Anodynum. (Char. Hosp.)

"Jacob's Oil."

℞ Camphoræ
Chloral — āā ℥ 2
Chloroformi
Æthoris Fortioris — āā fl ℥ 2
Tinct. Opii
Olei Sassafras — āā fl ℥ 1
Linim. Saponis — q. s. ad fl ℨ 16

Dissolve and mix.

195. Linimentum Opii Compositum.

Canada Liniment.

℞ Tinct. Opii — fl ℥ 1
Spir. Camphoræ
Alcohol
Olei Menthæ Pip.
Aquæ Ammoniæ — āā fl ℥ ½
Olei Terebinthinæ — fl ℥ 4

Dissolve the oil of peppermint in the alcohol; add the spirit of camphor, then the oil of turpentine and tincture of opium, and lastly, the water of ammonia.

196. Linimentum Stimulans. (99th St. Hospital.)

℞ Aquæ Ammoniæ
Olei Terebinthinæ — āā fl ℥ 1
Linim. Camphoræ — fl ℥ 2

Add the camphor liniment to the water of ammonia in several portions, shaking after each addition. Lastly, add the oil of turpentine.

197. Linimentum Terebinthinæ Acidum.

BRODIE'S LINIMENT.

℞	Acidi Sulphurici	fl ℥ 1
	Olei Olivæ	
	Olei Terebinthinæ	āā fl ℥ 1

Add the acid gradually to the olive oil, stirring in a mortar. When the mixture is cold, add the oil of turpentine and mix.

198. Liquor Boro-Salicylicus Compositus.

DOBELL'S SOLUTION.

℞	Sodii Boratis	
	Sodii Bicarbonatis	āā ℥ 2
	Glycerini	ℳ 200
	Acidi Carbolici liquefacti	ℳ 50
	Aquæ calidæ	fl ℥ 16

Dissolve and mix.

Note.—Dr. Dobell's original formula directs the Glycerite of Carbolic Acid of the *Brit. Pharm.* The above given proportions produce practically the same result. In certain cases, Dr. Dobell recommends to replace the borax by chloride of ammonium, chlorate of potassium or other salts.

199. Liquor Boracis Salicylicus.

THIERSCH'S SOLUTION.

℞	Acidi Salicylici	part. 1
	Acidi Borici	" 6
	Aquæ	" 500

Dissolve and filter.

Note.—In filtering solutions containing salicylic acid or salicylates, *white* filtering paper, *free from iron*, must be used, to prevent the liquid from acquiring a red color.

200. Liquor Bromi, Smith.

SMITH'S SOLUTION OF BROMINE.

℞	Bromi	{ gr. 437.5 (1 av. oz.)
	Potassii Bromidi	gr. 160
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 4

Dissolve the bromide of potassium in the water, add the bromine, agitate, and transfer the mixture to small, glass-stoppered vials.

Used externally in gangrene. (*Dr. J. Lawrence Smith.*)

Note.—Bromine vapor is exceedingly irritating to the lungs, and very destructive to the metallic parts of balances. Hence, when great accuracy in weighing is not required, it is often more convenient to use at once an original bottle of bromine, such as is put up for the market. The original formula for the above solution directed one troy oz. of bromine, which would have to be weighed out. In place of this, it is recommended to use 1 avoirdupois ounce Original bottles of bromine often have their stoppers so firmly fixed that they cannot be removed without risk. In such cases it is best to proceed as follows:

Dissolve the bromide of potassium in 4 fl. oz. of water, and pour the solution into a deep wedgewood mortar. Take an original 1 oz. vial of bromine, clean its outside thoroughly, place it in the solution, and break the vial by a blow with the pestle. Then mix and transfer to vials.

201. Liquor Iodi Carbolisatus.

BOULTON'S SOLUTION.

℞	Tinct. Iodi Comp.	♏ 110
	Acidi Carbolici liquefacti	♏ 40
	Glycerini	fl ℥ 2½
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Mix the tincture with the carbolic acid, liquefied by a gentle heat; then add the other ingredients, and expose the mixture to sun-light until it has become colorless.

Used as a local application in diphtheria.

202. Liquor Iodi Causticus, Churchill.

CHURCHILL'S IODINE CAUSTIC.

℞	Iodi	ʒ 1
	Potassii Iodidi	ʒ 2
	Aquæ	fl ʒ 4

Dissolve and mix.

Note.—This preparation should not be confounded with *Tinctura Iodi, Churchill* (Churchill's Tincture of Iodine), which will be found under No. 214.

203. Liquor Morphinæ Boratus. (Bureau O. D. P.)

ℳ	Morphinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1
	Acidi Borici	gr. 10
	Aquæ	fl ʒ ½

Dissolve. 5 drops to be put in the ear every 3 hours, in acute, purulent otitis. *(Dr. W. F. Miltendorf.)*

204. Liquor Picis Alcalinus.

ALKALINE SOLUTION OF TAR.

℞	Picis Liquidæ	ʒ 4
	Potassæ	ʒ 2
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ʒ 10

Dissolve the potassa in ½ fluidounce of hot water; add the tar, and, when it is dissolved, enough water to make the volume, when cold, measure 10 fluidrachms.

(Dr. L. D. Bulkley.)

205. Lotio Flava.

YELLOW WASH.

℞	Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosivi	gr. 24
	Aquæ Bullientis	fl ʒ ½
	Liquoris Calcis	q. s. ad fl ʒ 16

Dissolve the bichloride of mercury in the boiling water, and add the solution gradually to enough lime water, under continued agitation, to make 16 fluidounces.

206. Lotio Nigra.

Black Wash.

℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis gr. 64
Liquoris Calcis fl ℥ 16

Add the calomel to about 2 fluidounces of the lime water, contained in the bottle in which the preparation is to be dispensed, and agitate thoroughly. Finally, add the remainder of the lime water, and mix by agitation.

Note.—The sediment in this mixture is so heavy that it can only with difficulty be transferred from a mortar, together with the liquid, into the bottle. For this reason it is preferable to prepare the mixture as directed above.

207. Lotio Plumbi Composita.

(Goulard's Lotion, modified.)

℞ Liquor. Plumbi Subacet.
Tinct. Opii āā fl ℥ ½
Tinct. Arnicæ
Spir. Camphoræ āā fl ℥ 1
Aquæ fl ℥ 8

Mix.

208. Lotio Plumbi et Opii.

℔ Plumbi Acetatis ℥ 2
Tinct. Opii fl ℥ 4
Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Dissolve and mix.

209. Lotio Sulphuris Composita. (Bureau O. D. P.)

TAYLOR'S LOTION.

℞	Sulphuris Sublimati	℥ 3
	Spir. Camphoræ	fl ℥ 2
	Sodii Boratis	℈ 1
	Glycerini	fl ℥ 3
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 6

Dissolve the borate of sodium in the water, add the spirit of camphor, and then incorporate the mixture with the sulphur previously triturated with the glycerin to a homogeneous paste.

210. Mistura pro Ambustis, Buck.

BUCK'S BURN MIXTURE.

℞	Tragacanthæ pulv.	℈ 2
	Acaciæ pulv.	℈ 4
	Syrupi Fusci	
	Aquæ Bullientis	*āā* fl ℥ 16

Mix the tragacanth and acacia with the molasses to a homogeneous paste, then add the boiling water under constant stirring.

211. Oleum Ricini cum Atropina. (Bureau O. D. P.)

"ATROPINE AND CASTOR OIL."

℞	Atropinæ	gr. 2
	Olei Ricini	fl ℥ 1

Triturate the atropine with a little of the castor oil to a smooth paste, then gradually incorporate the remainder of the castor oil, and continue the trituration until the atropine is dissolved.

One drop to be applied to the eye every half-hour. In burns of the eye, by lime. *(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)*

Note.—The solution of the alkaloid in the oil may be hastened by a gentle heat. The alkaloid atropine, and not the sulphate or any other salt, should be used for this preparation.

212. Spiritus Ophthalmicus. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Olei Lavandulæ	♏ 10
	Olei Rosmarini	♏ 30
	Alcohol	fl ℥ 1

Mix. To be applied to the eyelids mornings and evenings. In asthenopic eye-troubles.

(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)

213. Tinctura Acidi Borici. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Acidi Borici	gr. 10
	Alcohol	fl ℥ ½

Dissolve. 10 drops to be put in the ear mornings and evenings. In chronic, purulent otitis.

(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)

214. Tinctura Iodi, Churchill.

Churchill's Tincture of Iodine.

℞	Iodi	℥ 2½
	Potassii Iodidi	℥ ½
	Alcohol (U. S.)	fl ℥ 13
	Aquæ	fl ℥ 3

Dissolve the iodide of potassium in the water, add the alcohol and iodine, and dissolve by agitation.

Note.—This preparation should not be confounded with Churchill's Iodine Caustic, which see under No. 202.

215. Tinctura Iodi Composita.

Compound Tincture of Iodine (U. S. Ph., 1870.)

℞	Iodi	gr. 240
	Potassii Iodidi	gr. 480
	Alcohol	fl ℥ 16

Dissolve.

216. Tinctura Iodi Decolorata.

DECOLORIZED TINCTURE OF IODINE.

℞		
	Iodi	gr. 500
	Aquæ Ammon. Fort.	fl ℥ 3
	Alcohol	fl ℥ 13

Mix the alcohol and stronger water of ammonia, add the iodine, and shake frequently until the latter is dissolved and the mixture has become colorless.

Note.—The product obtained by this or other processes no longer contains the iodine in a free state.

217. Tinctura Saponis Viridis Composita.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞		
	Saponis Viridis	℥ 1
	Olei Cadini	fl ℥ 1
	Olei Lavandulæ	♏ 90
	Alcohol	fl ℥ 1

Mix. *(Dr. Tilbury Fox.)*

VII. OINTMENTS.

218. Petrolatum Acidi Borici.

"Boric Ointment."

℞	Acidi Borici, pulv.	part. 1
	Petrolati	part. 6

Melt about 1 part of the petrolatum at a very gentle heat, and triturate with it the boric acid, which should be in very fine powder, so that a perfectly homogeneous mass is produced. Then incorporate the remainder of the petrolatum.

219. Petrolatum Cocainæ.

℞	Cocainæ Hydrochloratis	gr. 2
	Petrolati	ʒ 2

Mix. To be applied to the conjunctiva every hour, in recent burns or injuries of the eye.

(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)

220. Petrolatum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Hydrargyri Ammoniati	gr. 40
	Petrolati	ʒ 1

Mix.

221. Petrolatum Hydrargyri et Plumbi.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri	gr. 2
	Liquor. Plumbi Subacet.	♏ 7
	Petrolati	gr. 120

Mix. To be applied, at bed time, to edge of eye-lids, in blepharadenitis. *(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)*

222. Petrolatum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri	gr. 60
	Petrolati	℥ 1

Mix intimately, taking care that the ointment is absolutely free from gritty particles.

223. Petrolatum Iodoformi et Atropinæ.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Iodoformi	gr. 30
	Atropinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1
	Petrolati	℥ ½

Mix. To be applied to the conjunctiva every evening, in chronic phlyctenular ulcers. (*Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.*)

224. Petrolatum Physostigminæ.

Unguentum Eserinæ.

℞	Physostigminæ (*vel* Eserinæ) Salicylatis	gr. 2
	Petrolati	℥ ½

Mix. To be applied to the eye every four hours, in ulcers of cornea. (*Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.*)

225. Petrolatum Zinci Salicylicum.

"Salicylic Zinc Ointment."

℞	Acidi Salicylici	gr. 15
	Zinci Oxidi	
	Amyli pulv.	āā ℥ 2½
	Petrolati	℥ 1

Mix.

226. Unguentum Antihæmorrhoidale.

PILE OINTMENT.

℞		
	Ceræ Flavæ	part. 4
	Resinæ	" 2
	Adipis	" 6
	Olei Sassafras	" 1

Melt the wax, resin and lard together at a gentle heat, allow it to cool, and, before it has solidified, incorporate with it the oil of sassafras.

227. Unguentum Calaminæ.

TURNER'S CERATE.

℞		
	Calaminæ Præparatæ	part. 1
	Unguenti (*vel* Petrolati)	" 5

Mix them.

228. Unguentum Camphoræ.

℞		
	Camphoræ	parts 2
	Ceræ Albæ	" 1
	Adipis	" 6

Melt the white wax and lard at a gentle heat. Then add the camphor, and stir until cold.

229. Unguentum Chrysarobini. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞		
	Chrysarobini	gr. 50
	Unguenti (*vel* Petrolati)	gr. 500

Mix.

230. Unguentum Fuscum. (Char. Hosp.)

BROWN OINTMENT.

℞ Argenti Nitratis gr. 80
Ext. Stramonii
Ext. Belladonnæ āā gr. 480
Ung. Hydrarg. Ox. Rub.
Cerati Plumbi Subacet. āā gr. 30
Bals. Peruviani q. s. ad ℥ 16

Mix. To be applied to indolent ulcers.

Note.—The above mixture is chemically incompatible, and is known to be so by the physicians using it, but is reported to give satisfactory results.

231. Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri Compositum. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Ox. Rub. (U. S., 10 %) }
Ung. Zinci Oxidi
Ung. Acidi Carbolici āā part. æq.

(Dr. G. H. Bosley.)

532. Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri cum Plumbo. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri
Plumbi Acetatis āā gr. 8
Unguenti ℥ 1

Mix intimately.

233. Unguentum Metallorum. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Ung. Zinci Oxidi
Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis
Cerati Plumbi Subacetatis } āā part. æq.

Mix. *(Dr. C. E. Lockwood.)*

234. Unguentum Picis Alkalinum. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Liquor. Picis Alcalini (No. 204)	gr. 60
	Unguenti	℥ 1

Mix.

235. Unguentum Picis Compositum.

℞	Olei Picis Liquidæ	part. 4
	Cetacei	" 6
	Ceræ Flavæ	" 22
	Adipis	" 32
	Olei Gossypii	" 35
	Tinct. Benzoini	" 2
	Zinci Oxidi	" 3

Melt the lard, white wax and spermaceti with the cotton-seed oil at a gentle heat. Then add the tincture of benzoin, and continue heating until all the alcohol has escaped. Next add the oil of tar, and finally, the oxide of zinc, incorporating the latter thoroughly, so that, on cooling, a homogeneous ointment may result.

236. Unguentum Potassii et Stramonii.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

"Unguementum White," White's Ointment.

℞	Potassii Iodidi	gr. 120
	Unguenti Stramonii	℥ 1

Mix.

237. Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum.

HEBRA'S (OR WILKINSON'S) OINTMENT.

℞		
	Calcii Carbonat. Præcip.	part. 2
	Sulphuris Sublimati	" 3
	Olei Cadini	" 3
	Saponis Viridis	" 6
	Adipis	" 6

Melt the lard at a gentle heat. Then add the green soap and incorporate the other ingredients, stirring until the ointment is cold.

238. Unguentum Zinci et Hydrargyri.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞		
	Ung. Zinci Oxidi	℥ 1
	Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis	℥ 1½
	Ung. Acidi Carbolici	℥ 4

Mix.

VII. PILLS.

PILL-EXCIPIENTS.—From the large number of pill-excipients which are in common use, or have been recommended, a few are quoted here as being perhaps the most suitable in general practice.

I. General Excipients.

a. *For dark-colored Pills :*

Extract of Gentian.
Extract of Taraxacum.
Extract of Triticum Repens.

Pills containing no fibrous substance are apt to collapse or to run together. In such cases, powdered liquorice root, or gentian, or althæa, etc., etc , should be added.

b. *For light-colored or white Pills.*

1. Tragacanth, powd.	gr.	60	
Glycerin,	"	180	
Water,	"	80	Mix.
2. Acacia, powd. (or Dextrin)	gr.	90	
Glycerin,	av. oz.	1	
Glucose, (pure, colorless)	"	4	

Triturate the acacia with the glycerin, add the glucose and heat *gently*, until the acacia is dissolved.

3. Tragacanth, powd.	av. oz.	1
Glycerin,	"	4 to 6

Mix. The proportion of glycerin may be varied according to the object or the season.

4. Tragacanth, powd.	av. oz.	1
Acacia, powd.	"	1
Starch, powd.	"	1
Sugar, powd.	"	3

Mix. Use a mixture of equal volumes of glycerin and water to make the mass.

c. *For Quinine Pills.*

1. Sulphate of Quinine,	av. oz.	1
Tartaric Acid,	gr.	75

Make a mass, either with glycerin alone (about 54 grains) ; or with glycerin 2 parts, water 1 part, (q. s.) ; or with water alone (16 to 20 min.)

2. Glycerite of Tragacanth. See above under b, 1.

3. Sulphate of Quinine,	av. oz.	1
Althæa, powd.	gr.	60
Tartaric Acid,	gr.	40
Glycerin,	min.	10
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,	fl dr.	1
Glucose,	q.	s.

The Glycerin may be omitted The object of the acid is to reduce the size of the pills, in case this should be required.

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239. Pilulæ "Abernethy."

Abernethy's Pills.

℞ Massæ Hydrargyri	gr.	10
Jalapæ pulv.	gr.	20
Syr. Rhamni Cathart.	q.	s.

Mix. Divide into 6 pills.

240. Pilulæ Aconitinæ, "Duquesnel."

℞ Aconitinæ Nitrat. "Duquesnel"	gr.	1
Sacchari Lactis	gr.	50
Glycyrrhizæ pulv.	gr.	50
Ext. Gentianæ	q.	s.

Triturate the nitrate of aconitine (see under No. 159) thoroughly with the sugar of milk, in a small mortar ; gradually mix with it the powdered liquorice root, taking *great care* that the mixture is rendered perfectly uniform. Then mix it with the extract and make 200 pills.

Each pill contains $\frac{1}{200}$ grain of nitrate of aconitine.

241. **Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.**

℞ Aloes gr. 70
Olei Cari ♏ 6
Extr. Gentianæ q. s.

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

242. **Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri.**

℞ Aloes
Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc.
Pulveris Aromatici *āā* gr. 60
Strychninæ Acetat. gr. 2
Confect. Rosæ q. s.

Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

243. **Pilulæ Aloes, Ferri et Taraxaci.** (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Aloes gr. 60
Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc. gr. 120
Ext. Taraxaci q. s.

Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

244. **Pilulæ Anticatarrhoicæ.**

Hager's Catarrh Pills.

℞ Cinchonidinæ Sulphat.
Quinidinæ Sulphat. *āā* gr. 75
Tragacanthæ pulv. gr. 100
Althaeæ pulv.
Gentianæ pulv. *āā* gr. 45
Santali Rubri pulv. gr. 15
Glycerini
Acidi Hydrochlorici *āā* gr. 110

Mix. Divide into 200 pills.

Dose: On feeling the least discomfort 5 pills are to be taken, and, if necessary, the dose is to be repeated in intervals of one hour.

245. Pilulæ Antipodagricæ.

White's Gout Pills.

℞ Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis
Aloes
Ipecacuanhæ pulv.
Ext. Colchici Rad. ãã gr. 60

Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

246. Pilulæ Antirheumaticæ.

℞ Ext. Colocynth. Comp. gr. 45
Ext. Colchici Rad. gr. 30
Ext. Hyoscyami
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis ãã gr. 10

Mix. Divide into 30 pills.

Note.—Ext. Colchici Radicis, U. S. Ph. 1880, is equivalent to *Extractum Colchici Aceticum*, U. S. Ph, 1870.

247. Pilulæ Aperientes.

℞ Ext. Aloes gr. 20
Rhei pulv. gr. 10
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. 5
Ext. Taraxaci gr. 30

Mix. Divide into 20 pills. *(Dr. W. T. Lusk.)*

248. Pilulæ Bellevue.

℞ Massæ Hydrargyri gr. 10
Aloes gr. 20
Res. Podophylli gr. 3
Ext. Hyoscyami gr. 10
Ext. Taraxaci q. s.

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

249. Pilulæ Cambogiæ Compositæ.

MILLER'S PILLS.

℞ Cambogiæ
Scammonii
Aloes
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis
Potassii Bitart. *āā* gr. 20
Ext. Taraxaci q. s.

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

250. Pilulæ Catharticæ.

"VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILLS."

℞ Ext. Colocynth. Comp. gr. 36
Res. Podophylli gr. 9
Res. Leptandræ gr. 3
Jalapæ gr. 6
Aloes gr. 12
Ext. Hyoscyami gr. 6
Olei Menthæ Piper. ♏ 5

Mix. Divide into 24 pills.

251. Pilulæ Colchici.

℞ Jalapæ pulv.
Aloes
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis
Ext. Colchici Rad. *āā* gr. 12
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. 3

Mix. Divide into 12 pills. One three times daily, or every three hours, until griping is felt.

(Dr. A. L. Loomis.)

252. Pilulæ contra Sudorem. (Bell. Hosp.)

"Anti-Sweat Pill."

℞	Zinci Oxidi	gr. 2
	Ext. Belladonnæ Alcohol.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
	Ext. Hyoscyami	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

Mix. One pill.

Note.—The oxide of zinc may be increased to 5 grains, the extr. of belladonna to 1-4th gr., and the ext. of hyoscyamus to 1 grain.

253. Pilulæ Digitalis Compositæ.

ℳ	Ipecac. pulv.	
	Opii pulv.	ää gr. 5
	Quininæ Sulphatis	
	Digitalis pulv.	ää gr. 20
	Ext. Gentianæ	q. s.

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

254. Pilulæ Doveri.

℞	Pulv. Ipecac et Opii	gr. 10
	Ext. Gentianæ	q. s.

Mix. Divide into 3 pills.

Note.—These pills can be furnished, ready-made, by the General Drug Department.

255. Pilulæ Duplex. (Char. Hosp.)

("Pil. Duo.")

℞	Massæ Hydrargyri	gr. 2
	Ferri Sulphat. Exsicc.	gr. 1

Mix. One pill.

256. Pilulæ Elaterini Compositæ.

℞	Tritur. Elaterini	gr. 12
	Res. Podophylli	gr. 6
	Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 24

Mix. Divide into 12 pills

257. Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis.

Blaud's (or Ferruginous) Pills.

℞	Ferri Sulphatis	gr. 240
	Potassii Carbonatis	gr. 140
	Sodii Boratis	gr. 2
	Althaeæ pulv.	gr. 24
	Tragacanthæ pulv.	gr. 8
	Glycerini	gtt. 3—4
	Mucilag. Acaciæ	gr. 130

Mix the sulphate of iron and carbonate of potassium, each previously reduced to powder, add the mucilage and triturate so that a green, pasty mass may be formed. Now add the borax and mix thoroughly. During the mixing, the mass will be felt to become harder, and after standing about fifteen minutes, it will have become almost pulverulent. Now, add the althæa and tragacanth and, with a few drops of glycerin, make a mass and divide it.

Note.—Coat the pills with an ethereal solution of balsam of Tolu as directed for *Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi* in the U. S. Ph.

258 Pilulæ Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	
	Ferri Reducti	*ãã* gr. 60
	Strychninæ Acetatis	gr. 1
	Ext. Gentianæ	q. s.

Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

259. Pilulæ Hydragogæ.

HEIM'S HYDROGOGUE PILLS.

℞ Cambogiæ
Digitalis pulv.
Scillæ pulv.
Antimon. Sulphurati āā gr. 45
Ext. Taraxaci q. s.

Mix. Divide into 125 pills.

260. Pilulæ Hyoscyami, Camphoræ et Morphinæ.

℞ Ext. Hyoscyami gr. 40
Camphoræ gr. 24
Morphinæ Sulphatis gr. 6

Mix. Divide into 24 pills.

261. Pilulæ "Janeway."

JANEWAY'S "PILLS."

℞ Res. Podophylli gr. 10
Aloes gr. 20
Ext. Belladonnæ
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ āā gr. 5

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

262. Pilulæ Laxativæ, Cole.

COLE'S LAXATIVE PILLS.

℞ Ext. Colocynth. Comp. gr. 30
Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis gr. 10
Res. Podophylli gr. 1

Mix. Divide into 10 pills.

263 Pilulæ Laxativæ, Crane.

CRANE'S LAXATIVE PILLS.

℞	Massæ Hydrargyri	gr. 24
	Aloes	gr. 6
	Olei Tiglii	gtt. 1

Mix. Divide into 12 pills.

264 Pilulæ Metallorum. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 60
	Ferri Reducti	gr. 90
	Acidi Arseniosi	
	Strychninæ	āā gr. 3
	Confect. Rosæ	q. s.

Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

265. Pilulæ Neuralgicæ, Brown-Sequard.

℞	Ext. Hyoscyami	
	Ext. Conii	āā gr. 40
	Ext. Ignatiæ	
	Ext. Opii	āā gr. 30
	Ext. Aconiti	gr. 20
	Ext. Cannabis Ind.	gr. 15
	Ext. Stramonii	gr. 12
	Ext. Belladonnæ	gr. 10

Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

Note.—See No. 162 : *Injectio Brown-Sequard Hypodermica.*

266. Pilulæ Neuralgicæ, Gross.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 120
	Morphinæ Sulphatis	gr. 3
	Strychninæ	gr. 2
	Acidi Arseniosi	gr. 3
	Ext. Aconiti	gr. 30

Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

267. Pilulæ Olei Tiglii.

℞	Olei Tiglii	gtt. 1
	Pulv. Tragacanth. Comp.	gr. 2
	Saponis pulv.	gr. 1

Mix. One pill.

Note.—The above excipient may be replaced by crumb of bread.

268. Pilulæ Opii, Belladonnæ et Tiglii.

"Lead Colic Pill."

℞	Opii Pulv.	gr. 1
	Olei Tiglii	gtt. 1
	Ext. Belladonnæ	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$

Mix. One pill. *(Dr. A. L. Loomis.)*

269. Pilulæ Opii Camphoræ et Belladonnæ.

℞	Opii Pulv.	gr. 12
	Camphoræ	gr. 12
	Ext. Belladonnæ	gr. 2

Mix. Divide into 12 pills.

270. Pilulæ Opii et Camphoræ.

℞	Opii Pulv.	gr. 1
	Camphoræ	gr. 2

Mix. One pill.

271. Pilulæ Opii et Tannini.

℞	Opii Pulv.	gr. 1
	Acidi Tannici	gr. 2

Mix. One pill.

272. Pilulæ Plumbi et Opii.

℞	Plumbi Acetatis	gr. 2
	Opii Pulv.	gr. 1

Mix. One pill.

273. Pilulæ Podophylli Compositæ.

℞	Res. Podophylli	gr. 24
	Cambogiæ	gr. 60
	Aloes	gr. 240
	Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis	
	Zingiberis pulv.	
	Capsici pulv.	*āā* gr. 120
	Ext. Taraxaci	q. s.

Mix. Divide into 240 pills. *(Dr. E. G. Janeway.)*

274. Pilulæ Podophylli Squibb.

SQUIBB'S LAXATIVE PILLS.

℞	Res. Podophylli	gr. 36
	Ext. Belladonnæ Alc.	gr. 18
	Capsici pulv.	
	Sacchari Lactis	*āā* gr. 144
	Acaciæ pulv.	gr. 36
	Glycerini	♏ 40
	Syrupi	q. s.

Mix. Divide into 144 pills.

275. Pilulæ Post Partum.

BARKER'S "POST PARTUM" PILLS.

℞	Extr. Colocynth. Comp.	gr. 20
	Ext. Aloes	gr. 15
	Ext. Hyoscyami	gr. 10
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ	gr. 5
	Res. Podophylli	
	Ipecacuanhæ pulv.	ää gr. 1

Mix. Divide into 12 pills.

(Dr. Fordyce Barker.)

276. Pilulæ pro Subinvolutione. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Ferri Reducti	
	Quininæ Sulphatis	ää gr. 48
	Ergotini Purificati	gr. 24
	Strychninæ Sulphatis	gr. ½
	Ext. Gentianæ	q. s.

Mix Divide into 24 pills.

Note.—The proportions of reduced iron and sulphate of quinine are sometimes altered. "Ergotin" is a name applied, *not* to an active principle, but to a purified extract of ergot, in which a large proportion of the inert constituents have been removed by means of alcohol.

277. Pilulæ Quattuor. (Bureau O. D. P.)

(Pilulæ Ferri et Quininæ Compositæ.)

℞ Ferri Sulphatis
Quininæ Sulphatis
Aloes — *āā* gr. 20
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ — gr. 5
Ext. Gentianæ — q. s.

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

278. Pilulæ Quininæ et Ferri.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis — gr. 40
Ferri Sulphat. Exsicc. — gr. 20
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ — gr. 5

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

279. Pilulæ Quininæ et Piperinæ.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis — gr. 20
Piperinæ — gr. 30
Ext. Colocynth. Comp. — gr. 20

Mix. Divide into 20 pills. (*Dr. A. S. Heath.*)

280. Pilulæ Rhei et Aloes Compositæ.

"Rag's Pills."

℞ Rhei pulv.
Aloes
Gentianæ pulv.
Saponis pulv. — *āā* gr. 20

Mix. Divide into 20 pills.

281. Pilulæ "Segur."

SEGUR'S PILLS.

℞	Aloes	gr. 60
	Ext. Colocynth. Comp.	
	Ext. Hyoscyami	āā gr. 30
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ	gr. 15

Mix. Divide into 30 pills.

282. Pilulæ Townsend.

TOWNSEND'S PILLS.

℞	Massæ Hydrargyri	
	Cambogiæ	
	Ext. Aloes	
	Zingiberis pulv.	āā gr. 30
	Olei Menthæ Pip.	♏ 4
	Tinct. Aloes	q. s.

Mix. Divide into 24 pills.

283. Pilula Triplex.

℞	Aloes	
	Scammonii	
	Massæ Hydrargyri	āā gr. 48
	Olei Tiglii	♏ 2
	Olei Cari	♏ 9
	Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ	♏ 12

Mix. Divide into 40 pills. *(Dr. John W. Francis.)*

284. Pilulæ "Walker."

WALKER'S PILLS.

℞	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ	
	Ext. Belladonnæ	āā gr. 5
	Ferri Sulphat. Exsicc.	
	Ext. Aloes	āā gr. 10

Mix. Divide into 20 pills. *(Dr. H. F. Walker.)*

VIII. POWDERS.

285. Calomel et Naphthalinum. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis
Naphthalini Deodorati āā gr. 30

Mix. For external use. (*Dr. S. Alexander.*)

286. Pulvis Acidi Borici et Iodoformi. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Acidi Borici	gr. 180
Acidi Tannici	gr. 10
Iodoformi	gr. 60

Mix. To be applied, once a day, to everted and granulated eyelids. (*Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.*)

287. Pulvis Bismuthi Alkalinus. (Bureau O. D. P.)

Pulvis "Trousseau", Trousseau's Powder.

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis
Sodii Bicarbonatis
Cretæ Præparatæ āā gr. 5

Mix. One dose.

288. Pulvis Bismuthi Compositus. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis
Sodii Bicarbonatis
Sacchari pulv.
Acaciæ pulv.
Zingiberis pulv. āā part. aequ.

Mix. *Dose.*—A tablespoonful, for adults, in dyspepsia.
(*Dr. W. E. Wheelock.*)

239. Pulvis Bismuthi, Cretæ et Opii. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis
Cretæ Præcipitatæ — *āā* gr. 30
Opii pulv. — gr. 1

Mix. Divide into 10 powders. For children, in diarrhœa. (*Dr. J. Lewis Smith.*)

290. Pulvis Bismuthi, Cretæ et Zingiberis. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis
Cretæ Præparatæ — *āā* gr. 5
Zingiberis pulv. — gr. 2

Mix. One dose.

291. Pulvis Bismuthi et Pepsini. (Bureau O. D. P.)

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis
Pepsini Saccharati — *āā* gr. 5

Mix. One dose, for children.

292. Pulvis Cerii et Bismuthi Compositus.

℞ Cerii Oxalatis — gr. 3
Bismuthi Subnitratis
Sodii Bicarbonatis — *āā* gr. 5
Codeinæ — gr. ¼

Mix. Divide into 12 powders.

293. Pulvis Iodoformi Compositus. (Char. Hosp.)

℞ Iodoformi — part. 1
Zinci Carbonatis — part. 3

Mix. To be applied with a blower, or by means of a dusting box, as a dressing in venereal sores, ulcers, etc.

294. Pulvis Iodoformi et Naphthalini.

℞	Iodoformi	ʒ 2
	Acidi Borici	ʒ 3
	Naphthalini	ʒ 5
	Olei Bergamii	fl ʒ 2

Triturate the naphthalin with the oil of bergamot, then mix with it the iodoform and boric acid, and triturate until a homogenous powder is produced.

Note.—The two preceding formulæ furnish a *diluted* iodoform powder, which may be used to advantage in most cases, in place of undiluted iodoform. The last-mentioned combination has the additional advantage of having the odor of iodoform completely disguised.

295. Pulvis Iodoformi et Tannini. (Bureau O. D. P.)

(Pulvis Iodoformi Inodorum.)

℞	Iodoformi	gr. 180
	Acidi Tannici	gr. 60

Mix. To be applied to ear, mornings and evenings, in granulations of external auditory canal.

(Dr. W. F. Mittendorf.)

296. Pulvis Morphinæ, Bismuthi et Pepsini.

(Bell. Hosp.)

"Ward Powder."

℞	Pulv. Morphinæ Comp.	gr. 30
	Bismuthi Subnitratis	
	Pepsini	āā ʒ 2

Mix. Divide into 12 powders.

297. Pulvis Naphthalini Aromatisatus.

℞	Naphthalini	ʒ 4
	Olei Bergami	fl ʒ 1

Mix by trituration. For external use.

298. Pulvis Quininæ Compositus.

CLARK'S POWDER.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 10
	Capsici Pulv.	gr. 3
	Opii Pulv.	gr. 1

Mix. One dose. *(Dr. Alonzo Clark.)*

299. Pulvis Tannini Compositus. (Bell. Hosp.)

CONWAY'S SPECIAL.

℞	Lycopodii	
	Zinci Oxidi	*āā* part. 1
	Acidi Tannici	part. 3

Mix.

300. Pulvis Zinci et Amyli.

"DUSTING POWDER."

℞	Zinci Oxidi	part. 1
	Amyli	part. 3

Mix.

Note.—The two preceding preparations are used as dusting powders, in bed-sores, prickly heat, etc.

301. Trituratio Elaterini.

TRITURATION OF ELATERIN.

℞	Elaterini crystallisati	gr. 1
	Sacchari Lactis	gr. 9

Mix thoroughly by trituration. *Dose*—$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain.

Note.—This preparation is officinal in the U. S. Ph., and is furnished ready-made by the General Drug Department. It is quoted here for the purpose of cautioning the physicians of the Department not to trust to the commercial Elaterium, which has become very unreliable. "Clutterbuck's Elaterium" is still quoted in price-lists, but Dr. Clutterbuck died in 1856, and what is now sold under that name is very variable in strength. The above trituration furnishes a standard substitute for elaterium, of about the same dose as the latter. Care should be taken not to confound the terms *elaterium* (the crude commercial substance deposited by standing from the juice of the squirting cucumber), and *elaterin*, the name of the active principle contained therein.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS FORMULÆ AND SUPPLEMENT.

302. A-C-E Mixture.

℞	Alcohol	fl ℥ 1
	Chloroformi Purificati	fl ℥ 2
	Ætheris Fortioris	fl ℥ 3

Mix. For Anæstheria.

303. Antiseptic Catgut.

1. Place raw catgut into oil of juniper for twenty-four hours; then remove it, rinse it with alcohol, and keep it in alcohol until it is wanted for use.

Note—The oil of juniper ought to be that distilled from the berries and not that obtained from the wood; macerating the catgut in the oil removes the fatty matter of the gut.

The sizes of catgut used in surgery are usually designated by numbers, which are, however, not uniform. The finest or thinnest is that known in trade as first or fifth banjo strings; the next as E violin, and the coarser kinds as A and D violin string.

304. Antiseptic Gauzes.

a. *Bichloride Gauze.*

Place absorbent or hospital gauze into a solution of bichloride of mercury of the strength of 1 in 1000 for several hours. Wring it dry, roll it up, and put it away for use, wrapped in paraffin paper.

It may be rendered less irritating by using a solution of bichloride containing 10 per cent. of glycerin.

Note.—All solutions of bichloride used for antiseptic purposes ought to be faintly tinted with fuchsine, so as to permit the solution, as well as the fabrics impregnated with it, to be distinguished, by their pinkish tint, from others.

Absorbent or hospital gauze is any kind of loosely woven muslin, completely deprived of fatty matter by repeated treatment with caustic alkalies, and subsequent washing. It is also usually bleached with chloride of lime, but must retain no traces of these substances. The commercial brands known as "Stillwater" or "Lehigh E." are the most suitable for this purpose.

b. *Boric Acid Gauze—Borated Gauze.*

Make a solution of 1 part of boric acid in 10 parts of boiling water. Saturate absorbent gauze with the solution, withdraw it, wring it out gently, only enough to keep the liquid dripping from it, and dry it. If no artificial drying appliance is available, such as heated rollers, the fabric should be hung up in a horizontal position, to prevent the solution from draining more to one side than the other.

Note.—The boric acid, which crystallizes on cooling, is apt to fall off the fabric when dry. This may be somewhat prevented by adding to the solution a little tincture of benzoin or a small quantity of a solution of shellac in borax, or a little glycerin.

c. *Carbolized Gauze* (AFTER LISTER.)

Melt together 5 parts of resin, 7 parts of paraffin, and then add 1 part of carbolic acid. Impregnate loosely woven muslin with the mixture, in a properly arranged steam chamber, where the escape of carbolic acid vapors can be prevented. Remove the impregnated gauze after a few hours, wrap it in paraffin paper, and keep it in air-tight tin boxes.

d. *Carbolized Gauze* (AFTER BRUNS.)

Dissolve 25 lbs. of resin in 13 gallons of alcohol; then add 5 lbs. of castor oil, 7 lbs. of carbolic acid, and 1 lb. of

tincture of benzoin. Soak in this solution folded pieces of gauze muslin of suitable size (about 7 to 12 yards in length), and after they have been thoroughly saturated, pass them through a cloth-wringer to press out the excess of liquid. Let the pieces be spread out and stretched by two persons holding the ends, and let them be swung about for a few minutes, until the remaining alcohol has nearly evaporated, and the fabric feels only slightly damp. Then roll or fold them tightly, wrap them in paraffin paper, and keep them in air-tight boxes.

Note.—The alcohol may be replaced by wood-spirit, benzin or other volatile solvents, but care must be taken to dissipate all traces of these solvents, so far as they are odorous. It is usually necessary to restore some of the carbolic acid, if any notable quantity has escaped, by exposing the fabric to the vapor of the acid before it is wrapped and put away.

e. *Iodoform Gauze.*

1. Dissolve 4 parts of iodoform in 16 parts (by weight) of ether. Then add 16 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of tincture of benzoin, and 2 parts of glycerin.

When preparing iodoform gauze at the bedside, pour such an amount of the above solution (which is *inflammable*) as will contain the amount of iodoform to be incorporated with the gauze, into a wide beaker or other suitable vessel, and immerse the requisite quantity of absorbent gauze in it, so that it may completely soak up the liquid and will be uniformly impregnated with it. Then remove it, dry it as far as necessary by opening it out and swinging it about, and then apply it, or wrap it in paraffin paper, and keep it in air-tight boxes. The gauze should not be exposed to sunlight.

Note.—Supposing a 10 per cent. iodoform gauze is to be prepared. As the above solution contains 10 per cent. of iodoform, weigh out 100 parts of it; also weigh out 88 parts of absorbent gauze, and make the latter take up the

whole of the former. On drying, the gauze will retain the 10 parts of iodoform and the 2 parts of glycerin, and it will, therefore, be a 10 per cent. iodoform gauze.

2. In some institutions, iodoform gauze is prepared by placing bichloride gauze into a mixture of equal volumes of alchohol and glycerin, wringing it out dry, and then rubbing any desired quantity of iodoform into it.

Note.—The odor of iodoform adhering to the hands after handling it, may be most readily removed by washing the hands in an aqueous solution of tannic acid.

f. Naphthalin Gauze.

Place bichloride gauze into a saturated solution of naphthalin in alcohol. Wring it out, dry it, and put it away in tightly-closed boxes.

305. Antiseptic Silk.

Boil the silk for 20 minutes in water. Then remove it, wring it out or press it, and place it into a solution of bichloride of mercury of the strength of 1 in 500.

306. Antiseptic Solutions.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—It is often required to prepare for immediate use a solution of a certain strength, designated either by percentage or by such terms as: "1 in 1,000," "1 in 1,500," etc. When great accuracy is required, or when the solvent is one which is much lighter or heavier than water, such solutions must be made by *weight*. When the solution is aqueous, however, and a fair approximation to the exact strength designated is sufficient for all practical purposes, the solution may be made in a more expeditious manner, by making it up to a definite *measure*.

The following table will give, at a glance, the quantities of any *solid* in *grains*, or of any *liquid* in *minims*, required to prepare a pint of a solution approximately of the desired strength:

TO MAKE 1 PINT OF A SOLUTION,

required to contain of a certain drug	take of the drug	
1 in 10000	0.7 (1)	GRAINS OR MINIMS.
1 " 5000	1.4 (1½)	" "
1 " 4000	1.8 (2)	" "
1 " 3000	2.4 (2½)	" "
1 " 2500	2.9 (3)	" "
1 " 2000	3.6 (3½)	" "
1 " 1500	4.8 (5)	" "
1 " 1000, or $\frac{1}{10}$ PER CT.	7.2 (7)	" "
1 " 500 " $\frac{1}{5}$ "	14.5 (14½)	" "
1 " 400 " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	18	" "
1 " 300 " $\frac{1}{3}$ "	24	" "
1 " 200 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	36	" "
1 " 100 " 1 "	72	" "
1 " 50 " 2 "	144	" "
1 " 40 " 2½ "	180	" "
1 " 33 " 3 "	220	" "
1 " 30 " 3⅓ "	240	" "
1 " 25 " 4 "	288	" "
1 " 20 " 5 "	365	" "
1 " 10 " 10 "	720	" "
1 " 5 " 20 "	1440	" "
1 " 2 " 40 "	3600	" "

Supposing a 1 per cent. solution of carbolic acid is to be made, then take 72 minims of crystallized carbolic acid, just sufficiently heated to render it liquid (using a minim graduate which had previously been warmed), and dissolve it in enough water to make 1 pint.

If a 1 in 1000 solution of bichloride of mercury is to be made, dissolve 7.2 grains of the salt in enough water to make 1 pint.

Under ordinary circumstances, it is not necessary to use the small fractions, but the quantities may be rounded off, as shown by the figures in parentheses.

Note.—1 pint of water measures 7,680 minims, but weighs only 7,291 grains. It is upon the *weight* of 1 pint of water that the above given proportions are based.

a. *Solution of Carbolic Acid.*

A saturated solution of pure, crystallized carbolic acid in water, at the ordinary temperature, contains about 5 per cent. of the acid, or 1 part in 20 parts.

b. *Solution of Boric Acid.*

1 part of boric or boracic acid is soluble in 25 parts of water at 59° F., and in 3 parts of boiling water.

A cold saturated aqueous solution, therefore, contains 4 per cent. of the acid.

c. *Solution of Bichloride of Mercury.*

1 part of bichloride of mercury is soluble in 16 parts of water at 59° F., and in 2 parts of boiling water. It is also soluble in 3 parts of cold, and 1.2 parts of boiling alcohol.

A cold, saturated aqueous solution, therefore, contains 6¼ per cent. of the salt.

Note.—All solutions containing bichloride of mercury, even those used for preparing bichloride gauze, ought to be distinguished by being faintly tinted with fuchsine, to prevent mistakes at the bed-side. (See No. 394, a, note; and below, *Glyceritum Hydrargyri Bichloridi.*)

d. *Solution of Naphthol.*

1 part of Beta-naphthol is soluble in about 1,000 parts of cold water.

e. *Solution of Salicylic Acid.*

1 part of salicylic acid is soluble in 450 parts of water at 59° F., and in 14 parts of boiling water. Also in 2½ parts of cold and in less than 1 part of boiling alcohol.

307. Antiseptic and Bleached Sponges.

Deprive the sponges of sand and dirt by beating and picking, and then wash them thoroughly in water. Wring them out and transfer them to a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of permanganate of potassium, in which they should be well worked about. Remove them after about one hour, wash them thoroughly with water, and squeeze out the latter as much as possible. Then put them into a solution of hyposulphite of sodium, containing ½ pound in 1 gallon, to which some hydrochloric acid (1 fl. oz. for every gallon of the solution) had been added just previous to the immersion of the sponges. Leave them in this liquid for 15 minutes, occasionally squeezing them and working them about. Finally, take them out, wash them thoroughly, and, having wrung them out, keep them in a 1 in 40 solution of carbolic acid.

Note.—Some sponges contain a large reddish core, which is not always bleached by one treatment. By repeating the operation the desired result is usually accomplished. (See *New Remedies*, 1883, 214.)

308. Aqua Sedativa.

Eau Sedative (Raspail.)

℞	Sodii Chloridi		gr. 440
	Aquæ Ammoniæ		♏ 350
	Spir. Camphoræ		♏ 90
	Aquæ Destillatæ	q. s. ad fl	℥ 16

Dissolve and mix.

809. Aqeous Solutions for Convenience in Dispensing.

Note.—These solutions should not be kept ready-made unless there is a constant demand for them, so that they will have to be frequently renewed. Some of them are saturated or nearly so; the others are of a strength established by long custom. Experience has shown that it is not superfluous to point out that the proportions refer to troy weight and apothecaries' measure. One pint of a solution of iodide of potassium of the strength of 1 grain in 1 minim, therefore, requires 16 *troy ounces* of the salt to be dissolved in enough water to make 16 *fluidounces*. That is, it requires 17 avoirdupois ounces and 242 grains of the salt to make 1 pint of solution. The "pound to pint" system is, therefore incorrect, and will not be tolerated in this Department.

Acidum Boricum	-	tr. oz.	1 in	30	fl. oz.
" Carbolicum[1])	-	"	1 "	20	"
" " crudum[2])	-	- "	1 "	200	"
Alumen - - -	-	- "	1 "	12	"
Ammonii Bromidum -	-	- "	1 "	2	"
" Carbonas -	-	- "	1 "	4	"
" Chloridum -	-	- "	1 "	4	"
Chloral - - -	-	- "	1 "	2	"
Cinchoninæ Sulphas[3])	-	- "	1 "	2	"
Magnesii Sulphas -	-	- "	1 "	2	"
Plumbi Acetas -	-	- "	1 "	2	"
Potassii Acetas[4])	-	- "	1 "	1	"
" Bicarbonas -	-	- "	1 "	4	"
" Bromidum -	-	- "	1 "	4	"
" Chloras -	-	- "	1 "	16	"
" Iodidum -	-	- "	1 "	1	"
Quininæ Sulphas[3])	-	- "	1 "	2	"
Sodii Bicarbonas -	-	- "	1 "	12	"
" Boras -	-	- "	1 "	16	"
" Bromidum -	-	- "	1 "	2	"
" Chloras[6] -	-	- "	1 "	2	"
" Salicylas[5] -	-	- "	1 "	2	"
Zinci Acetas -	-	- "	1 "	4	"
" Sulphas -	-	- "	1 "	4	"

1. This is the usual strength kept in stock. It should be carefully labelled.

2. For disinfection. But it should be stated that this solution is too weak to destroy all forms of micro-organisms.

3. Both of these solutions are to be prepared with the aid of diluted sulphuric acid.

4. A saturated solution of this salt in water is not quite of the strength of 1 grain in 1 minim, but approximately so.

5. This should be tested for its reaction. If it is found alkaline it should be slightly acidulated with acetic acid. Even a neutral solution had better be thus acidulated, to prevent it from darkening. No iron utensil or filtering paper containing iron (such as the common gray filters) should be brought into contact with salicylic acid or salicylates, as they would become reddened by the iron.

6. It should be remembered that chlorate of *sodium* is *very* soluble in water, 1 in about 1.1 part, while chlorate of *potassium* is much less soluble, about 1 in 16 parts. The former salt is in many cases preferable to the latter.

310. Explosive Mixtures.

From the large number of substances or combinations of substances which are liable to ignite or explode under the influence of various causes, the following deserve mention here, as they are of more frequent occurrence in prescriptions than others.

Note.—A more complete list of them will be found in *New Remedies* for 1878, pg. 165.

1. Chlorate of Potassium.

If this is triturated with readily oxidizable or combustible substances, such as sugar, tannic or gallic acids, dry vegetable powders, hypophosphites, sulphur, ferrocyanide of potassium, etc., etc, an explosion will result. The same will happen, if sulphuric acid be dropped on a mixture of these substances with the salt.

In this Department, chlorate of potassium should *never* be prescribed in form of *powder*, in combination with any other substance.

A mixture of chlorate of potassium, tincture of chloride of iron and glycerin, has been known repeatedly to explode, if the quantity of chlorate was large.

2. Chlorate of Sodium

Requires the same precautions as the preceding.

3. Permanganate of Potassium

Should never be mixed, either dry or in solution, with readily oxidizable or combustible substances, such as glycerin, alcohol, reduced iron, etc., etc.

4. Chromic Acid

Behaves like the preceding in its tendency to part with its oxygen. The battery liquid prepared from bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid has several times caused an explosion of a battery, probably through the accidental introduction of some readily oxidizable matter.

5. Oil of Turpentine and other volatile Hydrocarbons

Are liable to explode or ignite when brought in contact with strong nitric or sulphuric acid, iodine, bromine, etc.

6. Iodine,

When brought in contact with strong water of ammonia, may produce the explosive iodide of nitrogen. In combination with ammoniated mercury it will, under certain conditions, produce an explosion. (See *New Remedies*, 1876, 40.)

7. Nitrate of Silver

Should never be combined with organic substances, or with easily reducible inorganic substances. If the reduction takes place rapidly, an explosion may result.

8. Nitric and *Nitrohydrochloric* (*Nitromuriatic*) *Acids*

Are apt to cause a violent reaction, and in a closed bottle, an explosion, when combined with oxidizable substances.

9. Borax, Bicarbonate of Sodium, Glycerin and *Water.*

When these are mixed, one-half of the carbonic acid of the bicarbonate will be set free. This reaction must be allowed to terminate before the bottle containing the mixture is stoppered.

10. Chloride of Lime,

When combined with glycerin, or sulphate of ammonium, or honey, evolves a gas which, if confined, will fracture the bottle.

11. Spirit of Nitrous Ether

Will react (produce effervescence, etc.) with certain substances or preparations, for instance with Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi.

311. Fehling's Solution.

(Reagent for Glucose.)

Fehling's Solution, completely mixed and ready for use, cannot be kept long without change. For this reason it is supplied by the General Drug Department in two separate portions or solutions, of which equal measures are to be mixed when the reagent is to be used.

1. The Copper Solution.

Dissolve 34.64 grammes (or 534.5 grains) of pure crystallized sulphate of copper in enough distilled water to make 500 cubic centimeters (or 16.9 fluidounces.)

2. The Rochelle Salt Solution.

Dissolve 173 grammes (or 2670 grains) of pure, recrystallized Rochelle salt in enough solution of soda (spec. grav. 1.140) to make 500 cubic centimeters (or 16.9 fluidounces.)

For use, measure equal volumes of each solution, and mix them by pouring the copper solution into the Rochelle salt solution—*not* vice versa.

10 cub. cent. of the mixture correspond to 0.05 gm. of glucose.

220 minims of the mixture correspond to 1 grain of glucose.

Note—2 molecules of glucose ($2\ C_6H_{12}O_6 = 360$)
reduce 10 molecules of cupric oxide $10\ CuO = 794$).
1 molecule of lactose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} = 342$)
reduces 7 molecules of cupric oxide ($7\ CuO = 555.8$).

312. Glyceritum Fellis Bovis.

GLYCERITE OF OX-GALL.

℞ Fellis Bovis Inspissati		ʒ 3
Glycerini		fl ʒ 2
Acidi Salicylici		gr. 10
Aquæ	q. s. ad fl	ʒ 6

Mix the inspissated ox-gall with the glycerin, salicylic acid, and 1 fluidounce of water, and heat on a water-bath until the ox-gall is dissolved. Then allow it to cool, and add enough water to make 6 fl. oz.

Note.—This glycerite is furnished ready-made by the General Drug Department.

313. Glyceritum Hydrargyri Bichloridi.

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi		ʒ 8
Ammonii Chloridi		ʒ 1
Glycerini	q. s. ad fl	ʒ 16
Rosanilinæ Hydrochloratis		q. s.

Add the corrosive chloride of mercury, reduced to powder, and the chloride of ammonium, to 7 fluidounces of glycerin, previously heated on a water-bath. Continue the heat, constantly stirring with a glass rod, until solution has taken place. Allow the liquid to cool, then measure it, and make it up, with glycerin, to 16 fluidounces. Finally, tint it with a small quantity of solution of fuchsine, so as to impart to it a pinkish color.

Note.—This glycerite is furnished ready-made by the General Drug Department. Every 2 minims contain 1 grain of corrosive sublimate.

314. Linimentum Aconiti et Belladonnæ Compositum.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Tinct. Opii	
	Chloroformi	
	Tinct. Aconiti	
	Tinct. Belladonnæ	*āā* fl. ℥ ½
	Linim. Saponis	fl. ℥ 2

Mix. (*Dr. T. W. O. Flinn.*)

315. Linimentum Aconiti et Chloroformi Compositum.

(Bureau O. D. P.)

℞	Tinct. Aconiti	
	Chloroformi	
	Spir. Ammoniæ	
	Olei Thymi	
	Olei Terebinthinæ	*āā* fl. ℥ 1
	Spir. Camphoræ	fl. ℥ 3

Mix.

316. Linimentum Chloroformi Compositum. (Char. Hosp.)

℞	Chloroformi	
	Tinct. Opii	*āā* fl ℥ 2
	Linim. Saponis	fl ℥ 1½

Mix.

317. Liquor Arsenii Bromidi, Clemens.

Clemens' Solution of Bromide of Arsenic.

℞	Acidi Arseniosi	
	Potassii Carbonatis	*āā* gr. 73
	Bromi	gr. 146
	Aquæ	q. s. ad fl ℥ 16

Boil the arsenious acid with the carbonate of potassium and 10 fluid ounces of water until solution is effected. Al-

low to cool, and add enough water to make 14 fl. oz. Then add the bromine, and, lastly, enough water to make 16 fl. oz. Agitate the mixture several times daily during a week, then set it aside until it is colorless (which will require several weeks), when it will be ready for use. Keep in a cool, dark place.

Note.—This solution contains, approximately, 1 per cent. of arsenious acid.

318. Liquor Atropinæ et Agaricini. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Agaricini	gr. 10
	Atropinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1
	Acidi Sulphurici Arom.	♏ 1200

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—10 minims, containing $\frac{1}{120}$ gr. sulphate of atropine, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of agaricin and 10 min. of aromatic sulphuric acid. To be administered in syrup or simple elixir. Used to prevent or allay sweating after administering antipyrin or other antipyretics; also, in cases of phthisis.

Note.—The agaricin to be used is the pure *white* agaricin of Merck. This is, properly speaking, agaric acid.

319. Liquor Electropœicus.

BATTERY FLUID.

A For the Carbon and Zinc Battery.

1. For ordinary use.

Bichromate of Potassium	6 av. oz.
Sulphuric Acid, commercial	5 fl. oz.
Water, cold	3 pints.

Add the acid slowly to the water. When the liquid is cold, add the bichromate reduced to powder, and dissolve by stirring.

2. For use with the Galvano-Cautery.

Bichromate of Potassium	6½ av. oz.
Sulphuric Acid, commercial	13 fl. oz.
Water, cold	3 pints.

To 1 pint of water add slowly 8 fl. oz. of the acid; pour the mixture upon the powdered bichromate, and stir until it is dissolved. Then add 2 pints of water, and when the mixture has become cold, add 5 more fl. oz. of the acid.

B. For the Leclanché Battery.

Chloride of Ammonium	6 av. oz.
Water	20 fl. oz.

Dissolve. Fill the cell with this solution to near the top.

320. Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus. (Bell. Hosp.)

℞	Calcii Hypophosphitis	gr. 640
	Sodii Hypophosphitis	gr. 384
	Potassii Hypophosphitis	gr. 128
	Liq. Ferri Hypophosphitis	♏ 384
	Aquæ q. s. ad fl	℥ 32

Dissolve and filter. *Dose*—1 to 4 fluidrachms.

(Dr. W. M. Polk.)

Note.—The solution of hypophosphite of iron is that of the New York and Brooklyn Formulary, 6 minims of which contain 1 grain of the salt.

321. Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis, "U. S."

"United States Solution of Morphine."

℞	Morphinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1
	Aquæ Destillatæ	fl ℥ 1

Dissolve.

Note.—This is to be always dispensed, in this Department, in a flint-glass poison-bottle. Magendie's solution always in a *blue* poison-bottle.

322. Liquor Opii Compositus, Squibb.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF OPIUM, SQUIBB.

℞	Liq. Opii Deodorati	fl. ℥ 14
	Alcohol	fl. ℥ 13
	Chloroformi Purificati	fl. ℥ 1
	Ætheris Acetici	fl. ℥ 2

Mix. *Dose*—15 to 30 minims.

Note.—The finished preparation contains 6 grains of morphine.

323. Liquor Potassii Chloratis et Ferri.

"JACOBI'S SPECIAL."

℞	Potassii Chloratis	gr. 80
	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi	♏ 160
	Glycerini	fl. ℥ 2
	Aquæ q. s. ad	fl. ℥ 8

Dissolve and mix. *Dose*—Half a fluidounce.

(Dr. Abraham Jacobi.)

324. Liquor Sodii Salicylatis.

To prepare a solution of salicylate of sodium of a given strength, from salicylic acid and bicarbonate of sodium, the following proportions are required, in which the acid is always slightly in excess.

Salicylic Acid.	Bicarbonate of Sodium.	Make Salicylate of Sodium.
90 grains.	50 grains	100 grains.
170 "	100 "	200 "
260 "	150 "	300 "
345 "	200 "	400 "
415 "	240 "	1 troy oz.
430 "	250 "	500 grains.

Note.—The solution should be made so that the acid always predominates, otherwise it will gradually turn dark. The acid should first be mixed with the water, and the bicarbonate should be added gradually to it. The dark-

ening of this solution may also be prevented by dissolving in the water a small quantity of hyposulphite of sodium (about 120 grains for each pint of solution.)

325. Mistura Anodyna. (Bell. Hosp.)

"Gibbon's Special."

℞	Tinct. Opii	♏ 90
	Ext. Belladonnæ Fl.	♏ 16
	Chloroformi Purificati	♏ 30
	Syrupi	
	Aquæ	*āā* fl ℥ 4

Mix.

326. Mistura pro Asthmate. (Bell. Hosp.)

Asthma Mixture.

℞	Liq. Morphinæ Sulph., "U. S."	}
	Spir. Ætheris Comp.	*āā* part. æqu.

Mix. *Dose*—A teaspoonful.

327. Morell's Embalming Liquid.

℞	Arsenious Acid	14 parts.
	Soda (caustic)	7 "
	Carbolic acid,	a suff. quantity.
	Water,	enough to make 100 parts.

Dissolve the arsenious acid and the caustic soda in 20 parts of water with the aid of heat. Allow the solution to cool, and then add to it just enough carbolic acid to render it opalescent. Finally, add enough water to make the product weigh 100 parts.

Used for embalming, and for preserving anatomical specimens.

328. Mueller's Fluid.

Bichromate of Potassium	2 to 2½	parts.
Sulphate of Sodium,	1	part.
Water, enough to make	100	parts.

Dissolve. Used for hardening and preserving anatomical specimens.

329. Saturation Tables.

The following two tables give the equivalent quantities of the more important acids and alkalies required to saturate, respectively, 10 parts by weight of each.

Where a percentage figure is given behind the name of an acid or alkali, this indicates the percentage strength required by the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

I. Saturation Table for Acids.

10 Parts of any of the following Acids	require for saturation the following parts of					
	Ammonium Carbonate	Magnesium Carbonate	Potassium Carbonate 81%.	Potassium Bicarbonate.	Sodium Carbonate 96%.	Sodium Bicarbonate 99%.
Acetic Acid (36%).....	3.14	2 90	5.11	6.00	8.94	5.09
Citric Acid.....	7.48	6.91	12.17	14.29	21.28	12.29
Hydrochloric Acid (31.9%)	4.59	4.24	7.46	8.76	12.53	7.44
Nitric Acid (69.4%)	5.19	5.33	8.45	9.91	14.77	8.41
Salicylic Acid	3.79	3.51	12.35	7.25	10.79	6.15
Sulphuric Acid (96%) ...	10.25	9.48	16.69	19.59	29.18	16.62
Tartaric Acid.....	6.98	6.45	10.36	13.33	19.86	11.31

II. Saturation Table for Alkalies.

10 Parts of any of the following Alkalies	require for saturation the following parts of						
	Acetic Acid 36%.	Citric Acid.	Hydrochloric Acid, 31.9%.	Nitric Acid 69.4%.	Salicylic Acid.	Sulphuric Acid 96%.	Tartaric Acid.
Ammonium Carbonate...	31.85	13.98	21.80	17.34	26 37	9.75	14.33
Magnesium Carbonate.	34 44	14.46	23.57	18.76	28.51	10.54	15.49
Potass'm Carbonate (81%)	20.65	8.22	13.39	10.66	16.20	5.84	8.80
Potassium Bicarbonate...	16.67	7.00	11.44	9.08	13.80	5.10	7.50
Sodium Carbonate (96%)..	11.16	4 70	7.66	6.09	9.26	3.42	5.03
Sodium Bicarbonate (99%)	19.64	8.25	13.45	10.70	16.22	6.01	8.84

329. Table of the Solubility of the more common Chemicals.

One (1) part, by weight of the substance, is soluble at about 60° F., in the stated number of parts, by weight, of water.

Note.—Chemicals which are very little soluble, or practically insoluble in water (such as subnitrate of bismuth, oxalate of cerium, santonin, etc.) are here omitted. Many of those omitted are soluble in alcohol or other solvents.

Explanation of Abbreviations: v. s., very soluble.
sp. s., sparingly soluble.

Acid, Arsenious	30–80	Alum	10.5
" Benzoic	500	Aluminium Sulphate	1.2
" Boric	25	Ammonium Benzoate	5
" Carbolic	20	" Bromide	1.5
" Citric	0 75	" Carbonate	4
" Gallic	100	" Chloride	3
" Oxalic	9	" Iodide	1
" Salicylic	450	" Nitrate	0.5
" Tannic	6	" Phosphate	4
" Tartaric	0.7	" Sulphate	1.3

Table No. 329 continued.

Ammonium Valerianate	v. s.
Antifebrin (Acetanilide)	200
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	17
Antipyrin	0.8
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate	6.8
Atropine	600
" Sulphate	0.4
Barium Chloride	2.5
" Nitrate	13
Butyl-Chloral (Croton-Chloral)	20
Cadmium Sulphate	2
Caffeine	75
" Sodio-Benzoate	v. s.
" Sodio-Salicylate	v. s.
Calcium Bromide	0.7
" Chloride	1.5
" Hypophosphite	6.8
Chloral	v. s.
Cinchonidine	1680
" Sulphate	100
Cinchonine	3700
" Sulphate	70
Cocaine	704
" Hydrochlorate	v. s.
Copper Acetate	15
" Sulphate	2.6
Codeine	80
" Phosphate	4
Hyoscyamine Sulphate (amorphous)	v. s
Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated	v. s.
Iron and Amm. Citrate	v. s.
" " " Sulphate	3
" " " Tartrate	v. s.
" " Potass. Tartrate.	v. s.
" " Quinine Citrate.	v. s.
Iron and Strychnine Citrate	v. s
" Chloride	v. s.
" Citrate	v. s.
" Hypophosphite	sp. s.
" Lactate	40
" Phosphate (scales).	v. s.
" Pyrophosphate (scales).	v. s.
" Sulphate.	1.8
Lead Acetate	1 8
" Nitrate	2
Lime Caustic	750
" Chloride (Bleaching Powder)	20
Lithium Benzoate	4
" Bromide	v. s.
" Citrate	5.5
" Salicylic	v. s
Magnesium Chloride	1
" Sulphate	0.8
" Sulphite	20
Manganese Sulphate	0.7
Mercury Bichloride	16
" Cyanide	12.8
Morphine	1000
" Acetate	12
" Hydrochlorate	24
" Sulphate	24
Physostigmine (Eserine)	
" Salicylate	130
" Sulphate	v. s.
Potassa (caustic)	0.5
Potassium Acetate	0.4
" and Sod. Tartrate	2 5
" Bicarbonate	3.2
" Bichromate	10

Table No. 329 continued.

Potassium Binoxalate ...	25
" Bitartrate	210
" Bromide	1.6
" Carbonate ...	1
" Chlorate	16.5
" Chloride	3
" Citrate.....	0.6
" Cyanide.....	2
" Ferricyanide .	2.5
" Ferrocyanide .	4
" Hypophosphite	0.6
" Iodide	0.8
" Nitrate	4
" Permanganate	20
" Sulphate	9
" Sulphite.....	4
" Tartrate	0.7
Quinidine	2000
" Sulphate	100
Quinine, anhydrous	1960
" hydrated.....	1600
" Bisulphate	10
" Hydrobromate .	16
" Hydrochlorate..	34
" Lactate.....	4
" Sulphate	740
" Valerianate	100
" and Urea Hydrochlorate	1
Resorcin	0.7
Salicin.....	28
Silver Nitrate	0.8
Soda (caustic)	1.7

Sodium Acetate.....	3
" Arseniate	4
" Benzoate	1.8
" Bicarbonate.....	12
" Bisulphite.....	4
" Borate	16
" Bromide	1.2
" Carbonate	1.6
" Chlorate	1.1
" Chloride	2.8
" Hypophosphite ..	1
" Hyposulphite .. .	1.5
" Iodide.....	0.6
" Nitrate	1.3
" Phosphate..... ..	6
" Pyrophosphate ..	12
" Salicylate	1.5
" Sulphate.....	2.8
" Sulphite	4
" Sulphocarbolate .	5
Strychnine.....	6700
" Acetate	60
" Sulphate	10
Sugar (cane).....	0.5
" of Milk	7
Thalline Sulphate	7
Thymol	1200
Urethan	v. s.
Zinc Acetate.....	3
" Bromide	v. s.
" Chloride	v. s.
" Iodide	v. s.
" Sulphate	0.6
" Sulphocarbolate....	2

330. Table showing the Percentage of anhydrous Base in the principal alkaloidal Salts.

Note.—The figure placed behind each salt indicates the percentage of anhydrous alkaloid contained therein. For instance, Quinine Sulphate, 74.3, means that 100 parts of commercial crystallized sulphate of quinine contain 74.3 parts of pure anhydrous quinine.

Aconitine Nitrate, cryst.[1])	91.1
Atropine Sulphate,	85.5
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate,	87.9
Cinchonidine Sulphate,	79.4
Cinchonine Sulphate,	81.4
Cocaine Hydrochlorate, anhydrous,	89.2
" " " hydrated,[2])	80.7
Codeine Hydrochlorate,	80.4
" Phosphate,	70.5
Digitaline,[3])	—
Hyoscyamine Sulphate, amorphous,[4])	85.5
Morphine Acetate,	71.4
" Hydrochlorate,	75.9
" Sulphate,	75.2
Physostigmine Salicylate,[5])	66.6
" Sulphate,[5])	84.9
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate,	85.1
Quinidine Sulphate,	82.9
Quinine Acetate,	75.5
" Bisulphate,	59.1
" and Iron Citrate,	12.0
" Hydrate,	85.7
" Hydrobromate,	73.5
" Hydrochlorate,	81.7
" and Urea, Hydrochlorate,	69.0
" Lactate,	78.2
" Salicylate,	70.1

Quinine Sulphate,	74.3
" Tannate,	about 20.0
" Valerianate,	72.9
Strychnine Acetate,	86.2
" and Iron, Citrate,	1.0
" Nitrate,	84.1
" Sulphate,	74.8

1) Compare Note to No. 159.

2) Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, when crystallized from a watery solution, contains 2 molecules of water. This is the salt as usually supplied by manufacturers. But the anhydrous salt, more or less crystalline, is also obtainable. This contains 83.2 per cent. of alkaloid.

3) This is quoted here only for the purpose of attaching some remarks of practical interest. Digitalis contains a number of different principles, which it is quite difficult to separate, and many of which have at one time or another been designated by their discoverers as "digitaline." Different processes, even with only slight modifications of solvents, produce varying mixtures of principles. In prescribing *digitaline*, therefore, the physician should specify the particular kind wanted, either by mentioning the manufacturer (Merck, etc.) or other authority, according to which it is prepared. (For instance: Digitaline, amorphous, *Codex*, or Digitaline, crystallized, *Codex*.) Merck's Digitaline (Digitalinum purum pulveratum, so-called "German Digitaline") consists principally of digitalein, is soluble in water (and therefore has no cumulative effect) and alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Its average dose is 1-60th to 1-30th of a grain. The crystallized Digitaline of the French Pharmacopœia is that prepared after Homolle's process, but the additional purification by chloroform makes it about twice as strong. It is almost insoluble in water (and therefore acts cumulatively) and in ether, but soluble in chloroform, and less so in alcohol. Its dose is about 1-120th to 1-60th of a grain.

If Digitaline is prescribed without further specification, the so-called German Digitaline (Digitalinum purum pulveratum) of Merck will be supplied in this Department.

None of the principles extracted from Digitalis fully represent the crude drug in all its properties.

4) Compare Note to No. 166.

5) Notice the great difference in the percentage of alkaloid in these two salts. Compare also Note to No. 168.

331. Transfusion Fluid.

a. *Billroth's.*

Sodium Phosphate	gr.	3
Sodium Carbonate	"	20
Ammonium Carbonate	"	20
Sodium Chloride	"	60
Alcohol	♏	160
Distilled Water, enough to make fl. oz.		20

b. *Little's.*

Sodium Phosphate	gr.	3
Potassium Chloride	"	6
Sodium Carbonate	"	40
Sodium Chloride	"	60
Distilled Water, enough to make fl. oz.		20

c. ———

Sodium Bicarbonate	gr.	6
Calcium Chloride	"	6
Potassium Chloride	"	6
Sodium Chloride	"	480
Distilled Water, enough to make fl. oz.		8

For use, dilute 1 fl. oz. of this solution with water at 120° F., so as to make 16 fl. oz.

332. Volkmann's Antiseptic Liquid.

Thymol	1 part.
Alcohol	10 parts.
Glycerin	20 "
Water	100 "

Dissolve the thymol in the alcohol, add the glycerin, and lastly, the water.

Used as an antiseptic on wounds and dressings.

333. Wickersheimer's Fluid.

	I.	II.
Arsenious Acid	60	50 grains.
Chloride of Sodium	5	4 drachms.
Sulphate of Potassium	13	10 "
Nitrate of Potassium	100	70 grains.
Carbonate of Potassium	80	60 "
Glycerin	35	35 fl. oz.
Methylic Alcohol	6	6 fl. oz.
Water, enough to make	128	128 fl. oz.

Prepare a solution after either of these formulæ, according to the object for which the solution is wanted.

No. I. is intended for preserving bodies or anatomical specimens by *injection*, and No. II., which is weaker, is used for preserving them by *immersion*.

Note.—The original formula was purchased from the inventor and patentee by the Prussian Government, and then officially published. It contained several incompatible ingredients, and has gradually been modified to the composition given above.

INDEX TO FORMULARY.

Abernethy's Pills..... 78
A-B-C Diuretic..... 39
A-C-E Mixture..... 96
Acidum Carbolicum Iodatum... 57
Aconitine, Note on..... 51
Agaricin, Note on.....109
Alkaline Mixture of Aloes..... 20
Alkaline Solution of Tar..... 66
Aniseed Cordial..... 44
Antiseptic & Bleached Sponges..102
" Catgut 96
" Gauzes 96
" Liquid, Volkmann's..120
" Silk 99
" Solutions 99
Anti-Sweat Pill..... 82
Apomorphine, Note on..... 52
Aqua Sedativa..... 102
Aqueous Solutions for Dispensing.....103
Aromatic Elixir..... 45
Arsenic, Clemens' Sol. of Bromide of.....108
Asthma Mixture (B. H,)..... 112
" " Fothergill's..... 3
" " (O. D. P.) 3
Atropine and Castor Oil..... 68
Balsamum Styracis..... 57
Barker's Post Partum Pills 88
Battery Fluid.....109
Billroth's Transfusion Fluid....119
Bitters, Smith's.. 17
Black Wash,..... 67
Blaud's Pills..... 83
Bleached Sponges.....102
Boulton's Solution..... 65
Bowden's Injection..... 61
Brodie's Liniment..... 64
Bromine, Note on..... 65
Brown Mixture (modified)..... 6
" Ointment. 74
" Sequard's Hypo. Injec'n. 53
Buck's Burn Mixture..... 68
Bumstead's Mixture..... 35
Burn " Buck's..... 68
" " Glue..... 60
Burt's Mixture..... 32
Caffeine, Sodio-Benzoate, Note on 53
" Sodio-Salicylate, " 53
Calomel et Naphthalinum, " 91
Camphor Mixture, Hope's..... 21
Canada Liniment..... 63
Carbolic Collodion..... 57
Carson's Paint.. 59
Catgut, Antiseptic..... 96
Cathartic Pills, Vegetable..... 81
" Ward..... 26
Cerate, Turner's..... 73
Chloral and Bromides, Note on.. 28
Chlorodyne..... 49
Churchill's Iodine Caustic..... 66
" Tincture of Iodine..... 69
Clark's Powder.... 94
Clemens' Sol. of Bromide of Arsenic..... 108
Cocaine, comb. with Pilocarpine, Note on..... 54
" " 54
" Hydrochlorate, Note on..118
Cole's Laxative Pills..... 84
Collodion, Carbolic.... 57
Collodium Carbolisatum.... 57
" Iodoformi..... 57
Collunarium Quininæ..... 58
Collyrium Atropinæ. 58
" Plumbi et Opii 18
Compound Sol. of Opium, Squibb.1.1
Compound Tincture of Opium.. 19
Conway's Special..... 94
Cough Mixture (O. D. P.)..... 1
" " for Adults (Inf. Hosp.)..... 1
Cough Mixture for Infants (Inf. Hosp.) 1
Cough Mixture, Host..... 4
" Steurer 3

*

Crane's Laxative Pills..... 85
Cystitis Mixture..... 39
" Polk..... 40
Delirium Mixture..... 27
Diarrhœa Mixture (H. I. H.)..... 19
" Child's (O. D. P.).. 21
" Loomis'..... 19
" Naphthalin.. ... 22
" Squibb's..... 19
" Velpeau's..... 20
Digitaline, Note on.....118
Diuretic Drink 38
" Mixtures 38
Dobell's Solution..... 64
D. T. Mixture..... 30
Dusting Powder..... 94
Eau Sedative 102
Elaterin, Trituration..... 95
Elaterium, Note on 95
Elixir Ammonii Valerianatis.... 44
" Anisi 44
" Aromaticum 45
" Cinchonæ et Ferri..... 45
" Glycyrrhizæ 45
" Opii, McMunn..... 46
" Phosphori. 46
" Taraxaci Compositum.... 47
Elixirs and Wines..... 44
Embalming Liquid, Morell's....112
Embrocatio Iodi et Tiglii..... 59
" Iodi, McCready. 58
Emulsions..... 41
Emulsio Expectorans..... 2
" Olei Gaultheriæ..... 41
" Olei Morrhuæ c. Calce(I) 41
" " " (II.)' 42
" Olei Morrhuæ pro Infantibus..... 42
" Olei Ricini..... 42
" Olei Terrebinthinæ..... 43
Ergotin, Note on. 54
Eserine, " 55
Excipients for Pills..... 77
Expectorant, Stokes..... 5
Explosive Mixtures.....104
Fehling's Solution.....106
Ferruginous Pills..... 83
Fluid, Battery.....109
" Heaton's..... 61
" Mueller's.....113
" Transfusion.....119
" Wickersheimer's 120
Fothergill's Asthma Mixture.... 3
Gargarisma Alum. Ferr. Comp.. 59
" Boracis 59
Gauzes, Antiseptic 96
Gauze, Boric Acid 97
" Carbolized, Brun's..... 97
" Carbolized, Lister's 97
" Iodoform 98
" Naphthalin 99
Gibson's Special.....112
Glonoin, Mixture of 6
Glue Burn Mixture..... 60
Glyceritum Acidi Tannici 59
" Fellis Bovis 107
" Gelatini 60
" Hydrargyri Bichloridi 107
" Sulphuris 60
Goulard's Lotion 67
Griffith's Mixture..... 13
Guttæ Carminativæ 20
Hager's Catarrh Pills..... 79
Hall's Strychnine Mixture 16
Hammond's Mixture..... 29
Haustus Diureticus 38
Heaton's Fluid 61
Hebra's Ointment 76
Heim's Hydragogue Pills 84
Hope's Camphor Mixture..... 21
Host Cough Mixture..... 4
Hydrastin and Hydrastine, Note on..... 62
Hyoscyamine, Note on.. 54
Hypodermic Solutions..... 51
Injectio Acidi Carbol. Hypod..... 51
" Aconitinæ "Duquesuel" Hypodermica..... 51
" Apomorphinæ Hypod... 52
" Atropinæ Hypod 52
" Bismuthi Composita 60
" "Brown-Sequard" Hypd. 53
Injectio Caffeinæ Hypod..... 53

Injectio Cocainæ " 54
" Ergotin. Hypodermica... 54
" Hydrargyri Bichloridi
" (O. D. P.)..... 61
" Hyoscyaminæ Hypod ... 54
" Morphinæ Hypod., Magendie 55
" Physostigmatis, Hypod.. 55
" Pilocarpinæ, Hypod..... 56
" Quercus, Heaton 61
" Quininæ et Ureæ Hypod.. 56
" " Hypod., Lente.. 56
" " Hypod., Seltzer. 56
" Zinci et Belladonnæ (O. D. P.)..... 61
" Zinci et Opii (O. D. P.)... 61
" Zinci Sulphocarbolatis... 61
Injection, Bowden's 61
Iodine Caustic, Churchill's..... 66
" Churchill's Tincture of .. 69
" Compound Tincture of .. 69
" Decolorized Tincture of.. 70
Iodized Phenol 57
Iodoform, Diluted..... 93
Iron, Ward 18
Irrigatio Hydrastini 62
Jacob's Oil..... 63
Jacobi's Special 111
Janeway's Pills..... 84
Lafayette Mixture..... 36
Lead Colic Pill..... 86
Lemonade 12
Lemon Tonic..... 12
Liniment, Canada..... 63
" Brodie's..... 64
Linimentum Aconiti et Bell. Comp 108
Linimentum Aconiti et Chloroformi Comp.....108
" Anodynum..... 63
" Chloroformi Comp.108
" Opii Compositum.. 63
" Stimulans 63
" Terebinthinæ Acidum 64
Liquid, Morrell's Embalming...112
" Volkmann's Antiseptic. 120
Liquor, Arsenii Brom., Clemens..108
" Atropinæ et Agaricini....109
" Boracis Salicylicus..... 64
" Boro-Salicylicus Compositus 64
" Bromi, Smith..... 65
" Electropœicus 109
" Hypophosphitum Comp.110
" Iodi Carbolisatus..... 65
" Iodi Causticus, Churchill 66
" Morphinæ Boratus 66
" Morphinæ Sulphatis, U.S.110
" Opii Compositus, Squibb 111
" Picis Alkalinus 66
" Potassii Chloratis et Ferri 111
" Sodii Salicylatis 111
Little's Transfusion Fluid 119
Loomis's Tonic 12
Lotio Flava 66
" Nigra..... 67
" Plumbi et Opii. 67
" Plumbi et Opii 67
" Sulphuris Composita (O. D. P.) 68
Magendie's Solution of Morphine 55
Miller's Pills 81
Miscellaneous Formulæ and Supplement 96
Mistura Acidi Muriatici (O. D. P.)..... 12
" Acidi Salicylici..... . 32
" Aloes Alkalina..... 20
" Ammonii Carbonatis.. 2
" " Chloridi..... 2
" Anodyna 112
" Anthasthamatica (Fothergill's)..... 3
" Anthasthamatica (O. D. P.)..... 3
" Anticholerica..... 20
" Antidiarrhœica... 21
" Antidysenterica. 21
" Anti-emetica..... 21
" Anti-epileptica..... 27
" Antineuralgica..... 32
" Antipodagrica..... 33

Mistura Antirheumatica (I.)..... 33
" Antirheumatica (II.).. 33
" Bechica..... 3
" Biniodidi..... 35
" Bromata..... ... 27
" Bronchi..... .. 3
" Buchu..... 38
" Buchu Composita..... 38
" Buchu et Scoparii 39
" Bumstead 35
" Camphoræ Acida. 21
" Chloral et Hyoscyami . 28
" Chloral et Potassii Bromidi..... 28
" Cinchoninæ Sulphatis. 13
" Codeinæ Hydrocyanica 4
" Colchici 33
" Contra Tussim 4
" Copaibæ 35
" Copaibæ Composita.. 36
" Diuretica (I) 39
" Diuretica (II) 39
" Ergotæ Composita 28
" Expectorans (I). 4
" " (II) 4
" " Children. 5
" " Stokes ... 5
" " Struma... 5
" Extracti Opii 5
" Ferri Chloridi 13
" " et Amm. Citratis. 14
" " et Bismuthi 14
" " et Cinchoninæ... 14
" " et Lactis 14
" " et Quininæ 15
" " et Quin. Citratis. 15
" " et Strychninæ .. 15
" " Composita 13
" Gentianæ Alkalina 22
" Glonoini 6
" Glycyrrhizæ 6
" Glycyrrhizæ Composita 6
" Hydrargyri Bichloridi 36
" Hydrobromica..... 7
" Hydrocyanica 7
" Hydrocyanica, "Ch. H."..... 7
Mistura Hyoscyami Composita.... 8
" Iodata.....15; 36
" Iodidi et Sarsæ..... 36
" "Lafayette"..... 36
" Naphthalini..... 22
" Nervina 29
" Nigra..... 15
" Olei Gaultheriæ..... 34
" Olei Morrhuæ 43
" Olei Ricini..... 22
" Opii, Rhei et Camphoræ..... 23
" Pectoralis..... 8
" Pertussis..... 8
" " "Children"..... 8
" Phosphori (Thompson) 30
" Pot. Brom. et Cyanidi. 9
" Potassii Chloratis..... 9
" " Iodidi 37
" Pot. Iod. et Hoff..... 9
" Pot. Iod. et Hoff. Co... 9
" Potassii Nitratis..... 10
" pro Ambustis, Buck... 68
" " Anæmia..... 16
" " Asthmate..... 112
" " Cystitide, "Polk.". 39
" " Cystitide 39
" " Delirio..... 30
" " Rheumatismo..... 34
" Pyrophosphatis 16
" Quininæ Dulcis 16
" Rhei Composita 23
" " et Calcis 23
" " et Sodæ (I)..... 23
" " et Sodæ (II)..... 24
" Sedativa (O. D. P.) 10
" " (I)..... 31
" " (II) (C. H.) ... 31
" Sodæ et Menthæ..... 24
" Sodii Bicarbonatis 24
" Sodii et Ammonii Bromidi 31
" Stomachica..... 24
" Strychninæ..... 16
" Sulpho-Alkalina 25
" Tænicida (Schafhirt's) 25
" Tolutana Acida 10

Mistura Tonica 17
" Tritici Repentis 39
" Tussis 10
" Valerianæ Ætherea.... 31
Mixed Treatment, Taylor. 37
" " Thompson.... 37
Mixture A. C. E..... 96
" Brown, (modified)..... 6
" Burt's (O. D. P.) 32
" Delirium 27
" Diarrhœa (H. I. H,) 19
" " Loomis..... 19
" " Squibb's 19
" " Velpeau's.... 20
" D. T. (B. H.)..... 30
" Griffith's..... 13
" Hammond's..... 29
" Sun..... 20
" Vance's 29
" West's..... 26
Mixtures. Diuretic. 38
" Explosive..... 104
" for Dis. of Resp. Organs 1
" " Dig've " 19
" " Nervous System 27
" for Ext'l or Top'l Appl'n.. 57
" " Rheumat. and Gout..... 33
" " Venereal Diseases..... 35
" Tonic..... 12
Morell's Embalming Liquid.....112
Mueller's Fluid.....113
McCann's Tonic..... 17
McCready's Paint..... 58
McMunn's Elixir of Opium..... 46
Naphthalin Diarrhœa Mixture.. 22
Nasal Douche, Quinine..... 58
Night Sweat Mixture..... 11
Nitroglycerin, Mixture of..... 6
Ointments..... 71
Ointment, Boric..... 71
" brown..... 74
" Hebra's..... 76
" Pile..... 73
" Salicylic Zinc..... 72
" White's..... 75
" Wilkinson's 76
Oleum Morrhuæ Phosphoratum 43
Oleum Ricini cum Atropina 68
Opium, Compound Solution of..111
" Comp. Tincture of, Note on..... 19
Paint, McCready's..... 58
" Carson's 59
Petrola'um Acidi Borici..... 71
" Cocainæ 71
" Hydrargyri Ammoniati 71
" Hydrargyri et Plumbi 71
" Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri 72
" Iodoformi et Atropinæ 72
" Physostigminæ 72
" Zinci Salicylicum .. 72
Pil. Duo 82
Pile Ointment 73
Pill Excipients 77
Pilula Duplex 82
" Triplex..... 90
Pilulæ Abernethy 78
" Aconitinæ "Duquesnel." 78
" Aloes Compositæ..... 79
" " et Ferri..... 79
" " Ferri et Taraxaci.. 79
" Anticatarrhœica..... 79
" Antipodagrica 80
" Antirheumatica 80
" Aperientes..... 80
" Bellevue..... 80
" Cambogiæ Compositæ.... 81
" Catharticæ 81
" Colchici 81
" Contra Sudorem..... 82
" Digitalis Compositæ..... 82
" Doveri 82
" Elaterini Compositæ..... 83
" Ferri Carbonatis..... 83
" Ferri et Quininæ Comp .. 89
" Hydragogæ 84
" Hyoscyami, Camphoræ et Morphinæ 84
" Janeway..... 84
" Laxativæ, Cole..... 84

Pilulæ Laxativæ, Crane..... 85
" Metallorum (O. D. P.).... 85
" Neuralgicæ, Brown-Sequard 85
" Neuralgicæ, Gross..... 86
" Olei Tiglii..... 86
" Opii, Belladonnæ et Tiglii 86
" Opii, Camphoræ et Belladonnæ 86
" Opii et Camphoræ..... 86
" Opii et Tannini..... 87
" Plumbi et Opii 87
" Podophylli Compositæ ... 87
" " Squibb 87
" Post Partum..... 88
" pro Subinvolutione 88
" Quattuor 89
" Quininæ et Ferri..... 89
" " et Piperinæ..... 89
" Rhei et Aloes Compositæ. 89
" Segur..... 90
" Townsend 90
" Walker 90
Powders 91
Phosphoric Acid, Note on 29
Phosphorus, Thompson's Solution of 30
Phthisis Tonic..... 17
Physostigmine, Note on 55
Pulvis Acidi Borici et Iodoformi 91
" Bismuthi Alkalinus..... 91
" " Compositus.... 91
" " Cretæ, et Zingiberis 92
" " Cretæ et Opii.. 92
" " et Pepsini..... 92
" Cerii et Bismuthi Compositus 92
" Iodoformi Compositus ... 92
" Iodoformi et Naphthalini 93
" " " Tannini 93
" Morphinæ, Bismuthi et Pepsini 93
" Naphthalini Aromatisatus 93
" Quininæ Compositus 93
" Tannini Compositus. 94
" Trousseau 91
" Zinci et Amyli..... 94
Quinine and Urea Hydrochlorate, Note on..... 56
Quinine Nasal Douche..... 58
Rag's Pills 89
Salicylic Acid, Note on..... 64
" Zinc Ointment 72
Saturation Tables..... 113
Segur's Pills..... 90
Silk, Antiseptic..... 99
Smith's Bitters 17
" Solution of Bromine 65
Soda Mint..... 24
Sodium Salicylate, Note on, 104;.111
Solution, Boulton's 65
" Dobell's 64
" Fehling's 106
" Thiersch's 64
" of Bichloride of Mercury101
" " Boric Acid.....101
" " Bromine, Smith's.... 65
" " Carbolic Acid.....101
" " Napthol 101
Solution of Salicylic Acid 102
" " Tar, Alkaline 66
Solutions, Antiseptic..... 99
" for Dispensing, Aqueous103
Sour Drink 12
Special, Conway's 94
" Diuretic 39
" Gibson's 112
" Jacobi's 111
Spiritus Duo 11
" Glonoini 49
" Ophthalmicus 69
Sponges, Antiseptic and Bleached102
Squibb's Laxative Pills..... 87
Steurer's Cough Mixture... 3
Stokes' Expectorant 5
Strychnine Mixture, Hall's 16
Sulphur Paste..... 60
Sun Mixture..... 20
Syrupus Hydrargyri Biniodidi... 37
Table of Percentage of Alkaloids.117
" " Solubility of Chemicals .114
Tables, Saturation.... 113
Taylor's Lotion.... 68
" Mixed Treatment..... 37
Thiersch's Solution..... 64

Thompson's Mixed Treatment.. 37
" Solution of Phosphorus 30
Thomson's Tonic..... 17
Tinctura Acidi Borici..... 69
" Chloroformi et Morphinæ..... 49
" Iodi, Churchill. 69
" " Composita..... 69
" " Decolorata..... 70
" Opii Comp., Note on.... 19
" Quininæ Composita..... 50
" " Warburg. 50
" Sap. Viridis Composita.. 70
Tinctures and Spirits..... 49
Tonic Mixtures..... 12
" McCann's.....17
" Phthisis 17
" Thomson's 17
" Ward (B. H.) 18
" Ward (Fothergill's) (C. H.) 18
Townsend's Pills 90
Transfusion Fluid.....119
Trituratio Elaterini 95
Trousseau's Powder..... 91
Turner's Cerate... 73
Unguentum ; see also under Petrolatum 71
Unguentum Antihæmorrhoidale 73
" Calaminæ..... 73
" Camphoræ 73
" Chrysarobini 73
" Eserinæ 72
" Fuscum 74
Unguentum Hydrargyri Ox.Rub. Compositum 74
" Hydrargyri Ox.Rub. c. Plumbo..... 74
" Metallorum 74
" Picis Alkalinum.... 75
" Picis Compositum.. 75
" Potassii et Stramonii 75
" Sulphuris Compositum 76
" Zinci et Hydrargyri 76
U. S. Solution of Morphine..... 110
Vance's Mixture 29
Vinum Carnis et Ferri..... 47
" Carnis, Ferri et Cinchonæ 48
" Ferri et Quininæ..... 48
Volkmann's Antiseptic Liquid..120
Walker's Pills 90
Warburg's Tincture..... 50
Ward Cathartic 26
" Iron 18
" Powder 93
" Tonic (B. H.)..... 18
" Tonic (Fothergill's) (Ch. H.) 18
Wash, Black 67
" Yellow 66
Weber's Transfusion Fluid.....119
West's Mixture 26
White's Gout Pills 80
" Ointment 75
Whooping Cough Mixture..... 11
Wickersheimer's Fluid.....120
Wilkinson's Ointment 76
Yellow Wash..... 66

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Bell. Hosp.—Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th Street, New York City. (Including Emergency Hospital, No 223 East 26th Street.)

Bureau O. D. P.—Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-Door Poor. (Out-Door Dispensary on the grounds of Bellevu Hospital.

Char. Hosp.—Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island. (Including Maternity Hospital, and Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.)

Gouv. Hosp.—Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip, New York City. (Reception Hospital and Dispensary.)

Hart's I. Hosp.—Hart's Island Hospital, Hart's Island, Long Island Sound.

Inf. Hosp.—Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island.

Ins. As.—Insane Asylum, Ward's Island.

99th Str. Hosp.—Reception Hospital, West 99th Street, near 10th Avenue. (Including Bloomingdale Dispensary.)

The other Institutions, which are not specially quoted here, but which use the preparations contained in the Formulary promiscuously, or only occasionally, are the following:

Randall's Island Hospital, Randall's Island.—Homœopathic Hospital, Ward's Island.—Almshouse, (including Hospital for Incurables and Asylum for Indigent Blind), Blackwell's Island.—Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.—Branches of Lunatic and Insane Asylums on Randall's and Hart's Island.—Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th Street, (Reception Hospital about to be opened.)—Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-Door Poor of the 23rd and 24th Wards, at 702 Westchester Avenue, (Out-Door Dispensary).—City Prison (Tombs,) Centre and Franklin Streets.—Second District Prison, (Jefferson Market,) Greenwich Avenue and West 10th Street.—Third District Prison, (Essex Market,) Essex Street, between Grand and Broome Streets.—Fourth District Prison, 151 East 57th Street.—Fifth District Prison, 129th Street and 4th Avenue.—Sixth District Prison, North 3rd Avenue, Corner 158th Street.—Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.—Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, and several minor institutions or bureaus.

CORRECTIONS.

Page	33,	Formula	103, read: Magnesii (in two places.)
"	62,	"	193, in title, read: Hydrastini.
"	66,	"	204, in title, read; Alkalinus.
"	77,	The line	" I. General Excipients " should have been omited.
"	82,	Formula	255, in title, read: Pilula Duplex.
"	88,	"	276, in title, read: Subinvolutione; in last line of note, read: has (for have).
"	112,	"	326, in title, read: Asthmate.
"	119,	"	331, c. The title should be: Weber's.